The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The City and County Tax Levies in the Assembly.

New Levies from the Tammany Ring Adding Several Millions.

Extraordinary Power Granted to the Mayor and Comptroller.

Passage of the Bribery Bill—No More Notaries—The Gas Bill Once More—Central Underground Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

PASSAGE OF THE BRIBERY BILL.

The bill to prevent bribery and corruption was reached among the third readings in the Assembly this morning and passed without opposition. There was a good deal of confusion in the Chamber when the yeas and nays were called, as there always is on the third reading of bills, and probably not half of the members knew what they were voting on. There would not have been any opposition to it, however, had it been otherwise, as all its opponents have been shamed into silence. The vote on the bill as recorded stands—yeas 80, nays none. It is the same bill without alteration that passed the Senate and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

NO MORE NOTARIES.

The full number of Notaries Public allowed for the City and County of New-York has been filled by the Governor, and all future applications will be useless.

THE GAS BILL ONCE MORE.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, this morning moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Gas bill and refer it to the Committee of the Whole. He said that some members of the Committee, himself among the number, were doubtful of the constitutionality of certain provisions of the bill, and, had there been time, the Committee would have preferred to refer it to the Judiciary Committee; but, as there had been a good deal of public feeling shown in reference to the bill, it was thought best, on account of the short time intervening before the close of the session, to refer it directly to the Committee of the Whole.

The chances now are that the bill will be killed for want of time. The bill has been in the hands of the Committee a week and would have been reported last Monday had it not been for the neglect or refusal of Mr. CREAMER to attend a meeting of the Committee. Two members of the Committee, viz., Messrs. CROWLEY and PALMER, were ready to report the bill as it passed the Assembly, while two others—BANKS and KENNEDY—were opposed, thus making a tie. Mr. CREAMER denies the statement in my last dispatch that he desired to amend the bill, and claims to have been in favor of it all along; but he cannot deny that he has kept away from every meeting of the Committee this week, and I have the best authority for saying that had he been present the bill would have been reported as long ago as last Monday. It might pass the Senate even now if a vote on it could be reached before adjournment, but it has been kept back till it is probably too late—for what purpose and by whose fault, those who have been so long victimized by the gas monopolies may judge.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Central Underground Railroad bill, commonly known as "Brown's hill," was up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, and, after receiving some amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A Conference Committee of the two Houses has been appointed on the Supply bill, composed of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, with the exception of Mr. BASSETT, who is represented by Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, a compliment to his able and uncompromising championship of the principles of his party on the floor of the Assembly. S.

Movements of the Tammany Ring—The City and County Tax Levies—New Powers Granted to the Mayor and Comptroller—The Consolidated Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6.

The City Tax Levy was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole at the opening of the Evening Session of the Assembly, having been reported from the Committee on Cities this morning. The levy as it came from the hands of the Committee, reduced the total amount agreed upon in the Senate by about $130,000, the principal item of reduction being in the appropriation for gas. It had been rumored this morning, and was known to a few as early as last evening, that an entirely new Tax Levy had been proposed by the Tammany ring under the supervision of Mayor HALL and Comptroller CONNOLLY, which was to be sprung upon the House at the opening of the Evening session, in the shape of an amendment or substitute for the bill reported by the Committee. It was further rumored that everything had been arranged, or, in plain Saxon, enough votes had been bought to put the substitute through the Assembly. The first rumor proved true; the last is not yet an accomplished fact. Mr. HODGES, a Republican from Brooklyn, was selected to offer the substitute, but Mr. HUSTED, who occupied the chair, decided that the new bill could only be offered as an amendment, and must be acted upon by sections.

The first section taken up was an appropriation of $50,000 for advertising for the Common Council, being an excess of $10,000 over the appropriation in the Committee's report. A long discussion ensued, in which the merits of the new bill, and the manner in which it had found its way to the House, was ventilated. Mr. HITCHMAN and Mr. JACOBS sustained the substitute, though the latter was constrained to say that he could not go the entire thing on it, and he would be obliged to vote against some of its items. Messrs. SELKREG, LABAN, GLEASON, and ALLABEN opposed the new bill as a fraud, a trick, and a swindle. Mr. SELKREG said it was plain to be seen that the thing had been settled, and that the bill was to go through, but he entered his protest against it in behalf of the taxpayers of New-York, and also in behalf of the good name and fame of the Legislature. The vote on the first section was a tie, whereupon Mr. HITCHMAN moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was carried by 54 to 49. The substitute increases the amount of the tax $3,858,790, the largest items of increase being in the Street Commissioner's Department and Mayor's Office.

COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The report of the Committee on the County Tax Levy was then taken up, when a similar scene was enacted. Mr. HODGES moved to strike out all after the title to the bill and add the following—sending up to the Speaker's desk an entire new County Levy. The new bill was read through as an amendment, and when finished, was progressed like the other. The substitute for the County Tax Levy offered by the ring is now more outrageous than the City Levy. It appropriates $2,000,000 for the Court-house, increases the salaries of the Police Commissioners to $12,000 each, and adds $600,000 in the aggregate to all the other ordinary items.

After getting out of Committee, Mr. GLEASON moved to order the City Tax Levy, as reported from the Committee, to a third reading, which was also carried by a vote of 61 to 55. This was an unexpected victory over the combination, and indicated that things were not so definitely "fixed" as they might be. The only way the amendment or substitute levy can now be adopted will be on a motion to recommit with instructions, when the bill comes up for final passage. This will doubtless be done to-morrow, and meanwhile there will be ample time to manipulate the timid and wavering.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED.

The next bill reached in Committee of the Whole was the act to abolish the separate municipal election in New-York and hold on the same day as the general State election; and to cap the climax of Tammany assurance, Mr. HITCHMAN moved an amendment to this bill, giving the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Comptroller, power to remove any heads of departments now holding office under the City charter. The object of this manœuvre is said to be primarily to get rid of the present Croton Board, which refuses to do the bidding of Tammany; but its effect would also be to put the new Tax Commissioners and the Central Park Commissioners at the mercy of those two distinguished functionaries. The audacity of this proceeding appeared to astonish even the professional theories of the House, and everybody wondered what would come next. SELKREG, GLEASON, LA BAU, McLEOD and others exposed the design of the "ring" in moving this amendment, and pending the discussion, Mr. GLEASON moved to report progress on the bill, which was carried.

THE TAMMANY RING.

The honest Republicans of the Assembly have about given up the idea of attempting to defeat any measure that Tammany Hall seriously desires to have passed. The percentage of the additions to the Tax Levy that will go into the Tammany coffers will more than make up for the bribery fund, and thus it is that the taxpayers of New-York, through the dexterity of that infamous ring, are made to pay the money that is used to purchase legislation against their interests.

VARIOUS MEASURES.

The Excise bill excluding lager-beer from the operation of the law was up in the Senate to-day, and was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. SWAIN'S Two-tier Railroad was ordered to a third reading in the Senate to-day, after being amended so as to satisfy certain opponents of the bill in New-York. The Harlem Depot bill was ordered to a third reading to-day, with amendment requiring payment for the public ground taken. Mr. C. A. JACKSON brought up a remonstrance against the bill, this morning, signed by a large number of property owners in the vicinity of the proposed depot. But it is too late.

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD BILL.

The Consolidated Railroad bill came up at the Evening Session of the Senate, and was discussed for three hours or more. JAY GOULD is here representing the Erie interest, and has consented to the passage of the bill with an amendment, that shall prevent the Central, in case it consolidates with Western roads, from having any advantage over the Erie on freight coming eastward, after it leaves Buffalo. The amendment will be agreed to and the bill will pass. Mr. CHAPMAN offered an amendment that the consolidated roads should not be allowed to increase their capital stock over the amount now allowed by law—lost. The bill was progressed and made the special order after the third reading to-morrow morning.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, May 6.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Baptist Union. To incorporate the German Saengerbund of Buffalo. Relative to the Hudson-avenue Railroad of Brooklyn. Relative to the construction of a dam on the Seneca River at Baldwinsville for canal purposes. To extend Bedford and for widening Perry-avenue, Brooklyn. To incorporate the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank. Allowing criminals to testify in their own defence—18 to 3—nays, Messrs. FOLGER, NICHOLS and THAYER.

Mr. CROWLEY moved to discharge the Committee on Judicial Affairs from further consideration of the New-York Gas bill, and that the same go to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. CROWLEY said the bill should properly go to the Judiciary Committee, but on account of the lateness of the session and the public feeling thereon, he wished the Senate to consider the bill directly. He admitted the need of regulation of some kind. In the opinion of three lawyers of the Committee, the bill involves points clearly unconstitutional, especially sections 1 and 18. He would, however, yield to the popular sentiment, and therefore made his motion.

Mr. KENNELY, of the Committee, concurred in Mr. CROWLEY'S remarks.

The motion was carried, and the bill goes to the Committee of the Whole.

Providing for the appointment of an additional stenographer in the Marine Court. Widening Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets. To amend the charter of the Samaritan House. Relative to the Poughkeepsie Odd Fellows. Relative to the sewerage of the City of Oswego. To authorize the City of New-York to cede lands for a Post Office. To incorporate the village of Alden. To amend the charter of Port Byron. For the improvement of the navigation of the Boquet River. Making appropriations for the repair of the eastern division of the canals. To amend the charter of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad. Authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to fix the salaries of the several judicial officers of said county. To incorporate the German Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn.

The Senate went into Executive session for the confirmation of Notaries, and afterward into Committee of the Whole on the Central Underground *alias* Brown's Railroad bill, Mr. TWEED presiding.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

The Senate ordered the Brown Underground bill to a third reading, and then considered the Swain Two-tier bill.

A discussion on the Swain Underground bill was pending when the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Two-Tier Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading, 14 to 10.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law was considered in Committee of the Whole and progressed.

Mr. CREAMER moved to make the same the special order for to-morrow afternoon. Lost.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The consideration of the bill opening West-avenue, in Long Island City, was postponed to the 4th of July next, by a vote of 21 to 11.

The Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Town Bonding bill.

The bill amending the State Excise law was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies was considered.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to insert a *pro rata* freight provision, which was discussed at length.

Mr. O'DONNELL'S and numerous other amendments were rejected.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The Consolidation and Central Scrip bills were made the special order for to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing Elmira to purchase two bridges.

At 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

The New-York County and City Tax Levies. The tax levies were made the special orders for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. CALKINS called up the resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock on Friday.

Mr. JACOBS moved to table the resolution. Lost, 48 to 58.

Mr. CALKINS moved to amend the resolution by inserting Saturday.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Little Falls. In relation to the Receiver of Taxes of Yonkers. To amend the charter of Charlotte. To incorporate the First National Savings Bank of Lowville. To regulate the sale of theatre, opera and other amusement tickets in New-York and Brooklyn. Reappropriating a portion of the United States Deposit Fund for the benefit of academies. To encourage the formation of water-power manufactures. Defining the powers of the Justices of the Peace of Buffalo. For the more effectual punishment of bribery; unanimously. Relative to Cortland Academy. For a swing bridge in the town of Chemung over the Chemung River. The Town Bonding bill was reported by the Conference Committee, and the report was concurred in. Authorizing the Smith and Parmlee Coal Company to issue preferred stock. In relation to titles of real estate derived from aliens. To incorporate the Veterans' Ninth Regiment. To extend the Southern Boulevard of Westchester. The annual tax bill. To amend the charter of Albion. To amend the statutes relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. Respecting the extension of the charters of certain insurance companies. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED TO A THIRD READING.

In relation to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, New-York. In relation to the drainage of lands in Northfield, Richmond County. Repairing the highways and bridges of Flatbush and New-Utrecht. To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $50,000, to reimburse the amount borrowed for the support of the poor. To incorporate the American Foreign Commercial Company.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The consideration of the City and County Tax Levies.

Mr. HODGES offered a substitute therefor, and after three hours' discussion the City Tax Levy, as reported from the Committee, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 61 to 55. The yeas are all Republicans, and nays all Democrats, except Messrs. BEMUS, D. STEWART, SUMMERS and THORNTON.

The County Levy, and the bill to change the time of the New-York municipal election were considered, but no definite action was taken when the hour for adjournment, 7:30 o'clock, arrived.

Notaries for New-York City.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations for Notaries, sent in by His Excellency Governor HOFFMAN:

Thos. S. Moore, Chas. W. Anderson, Frank W. Angel, Geo. W. Allerton, Isidore Blascoet, Ebenezer H. Brown, Elijah Briggs, Robt. N. Clark, Henry Cummings, Glen Cuyler, Robert Crowe, Thos. L. Carpenter, John K. Dall, John Dolan, T. F. C. Demarest, Wm. C. Emmett, Jr., John E. Flagler, Jas. T. Gilbreth, Laurence Guardinier, Daniel W. Gillett, T. Francis Gibbons, Hugo Gorsch, Walter Edney, Lyttleton G. Garretson, J. W. Grattan, Anthony H. Hall, Saml. O. Howe, Otis F. Hall, Herbert G. Hull, Chas B. Hil, Joseph P. Joachimsen, Henry D. Johnson, Jr., John Dowe, Geo. C. Lloyd, Wm. G. Lathrop, Jr., John T. McGowan, Bernard J. Malone, George Marshall, John McKeon, Chas. C. Overton, Richard O'Grady, Isaac Piser, Wm. H. Raymond, Patrick F. Russel, Wm. H. Randall, John J. Reilley, No. 2, Roswell H. Rochester, Richard Stacpoole, Heron G. Strong, Henry C. Sawyer, William S. Thorn, Samuel H. Valentine, Andrew Van Voorhees, Jacob F. Valentine, S. D. Van Schaick, Resin A. Wright, Wm. C. Wemyss, Wm. Sterling Yard, Wm. Hastings, J. Aug. Foersch, George Baker and Frederick B. Elliott.

THE WHITTAKER HOMICIDE.

The Trial and Acquittal of Young Chaloner at Quebec.

As already stated, the trial of JOHN H. CHALOUER, at Quebec, for murder, he having shot Ensign FREDERICK C. WHITTAKER for seducing his sister, ended on Wednesday morning by a verdict of acquittal. From reports published in Canadian papers we condense the following account of the trial:

When CHALONER was put at the bar, his youthful appearance excited much sympathy in his favor, he not being much taller than the front of the dock where he stood. He does not seem to have suffered by his detention in jail. He was dressed as young men of his rank in life usually are. His demeanor was calm, and he seemed most attentive to the proceedings. His father was seated by the side of his counsel.

The Solicitor-General opened the case as one of very considerable interest and of very great importance to society. The evidence would show that he took the life of the deceased with great deliberation and in a manner that amounted, in law, to the crime of murder. The jury might possibly have sympathy for the prisoner, seeing the position in which he had placed himself, but it was his duty to warn them that no matter by what kind feelings they might be prompted to sympathize, they should remember their oaths and put such feelings aside. The facts were very few and simple. On the 1st of March last the prisoner purchased a revolver and ammunition, and being unaccustomed to the use of such a weapon, requested and obtained instructions how to use it. Nothing more was heard of him in connection with this case until Wednesday, the 3d of March, when he was seen at the skating rink, outside the St. Lewis gate, to which ladies and gentlemen resort in our Winter months. He did not seem to be taking any part in the amusements that were going on. The deceased, an officer in one of Her Majesty's regiments in garrison, was present among those skating. Shortly before the crime, the prisoner was conversing with a young gentleman, and allusion having been made by his companion to the deceased, prisoner said: "Wait, and you will see what I will do with him." When Mr. WHITTAKER came up the prisoner fired a shot, which did not take effect, and while deceased was rushing toward him, fired a second shot, which entered his skull. Deceased was taken from the scene insensible, and remained so until his death from the wound a few days afterward. There could be no doubt that such an act, on the part of the prisoner, was a crime of the greatest magnitude. They could not, after hearing the evidence, come to any other conclusion than that the crime he committed was wilful murder. Their verdict must be guilty of murder or an entire acquittal.

Evidence for the Crown was then gone into. It was substantially the same as that published at the time of the Coroner's inquest, nothing new being elicited on cross-examination. The Solicitor-General then declared the case for the Crown closed.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. PARKIN, Q. C., then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in an eloquent and earnest appeal, and was followed by Mr. PLAMONDON, in French. Both counsels stated in evidence of the purchase of the pistol, relied on as going to show premeditation on the part of the prisoner, would be explained. It was bought for self-defence in apprehension of an attack from Mr. WHITTAKER, whom he intended to ask as to his intentions toward his sister, and who, he was informed, always went armed.

The father and mother of the prisoner were both examined on Tuesday morning. The father wept in the witness-box, and spoke so feelingly as to interrupt his articulation several times. The Crown raised a question of law, to the effect that no evidence should be admitted which would go to show that prisoner was justified in shooting WHITTAKER, to redress his sister's wrongs. The Solicitor-General argued that the shooting was not committed under the impulse of passsion, as an hour and a half had elapsed between the prisoner's first intimation of his sister's ruin and the taking of WHITTAKER'S life. The Court ruled that the proof showing when prisoner was first told that his sister was seduced would be allowed, and the jury could judge if sufficient cooling time had elapsed to make the crime murder. The mother proved that she had warned her son, the prisoner, that WHITTAKER was armed, and if he asked any explanations from him about his sister, to be careful and on his guard. She, the mother, proved that she made the prisoner acquainted with the state of affairs in regard to his sister's intimacy with the deceased, on the day previous to the shooting.

Young LEMESURIER swore that prisoner and WHITTAKER had been in the dressing-room of the rink a few minutes before the shooting, and that CHALONER did not make any attempt upon WHITTAKER'S life; that a few minutes after, LEMESURIER, in addressing CHALONER said, no wonder the ladies would not dance with WHITTAKER, for he was a "hard case." CHALONER, in reply, called WHITTAKER hard names. Upon these two statements, Dr. RUSSEL swore that the prisoner must have been laboring under a terrible frenzy when he committed the deed, that LEMESURIER'S words having reference to WHITTAKER and the ladies, awakened all his passions, and if these words had not been uttered or used by LEMESURIER, the dreadful occurrence would not have then taken place.

His Honor, the presiding Judge, made a charge, which, on the whole, may be said to have leaned as much to the side of the prisoner as the facts would warrant. He, however, called upon the jury neither to be influenced by their natural indignation against the deceased, nor by their sympathy for a young lad bent on revenging the disgrace brought upon his family, but to give such a verdict as they were bound to render by the law and the evidence.

A HASTY VERDICT.

The jury retired, and returned at 3:30 P. M., stating that they had not agreed. The Chief Justice informed them that they would have to be locked up for the night. Upon this the jury held a consultation among themselves in the box, their object from all appearance being to convince one of their number, the only one objecting—according to all accounts—to acquit the prisoner; after some minutes, the obstinate juror being convinced, the foreman stated that they were prepared to render their verdict. The Chief Justice said that evidently the verdict was a hasty one, and he consequently refused to receive it in the interest of society. They would have to retire to their room, till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and reconsider whatever decision they had come to, and the Court would adjourn. The Court accordingly adjourned. The next morning they again brought in a verdict of acquittal.

TELEGRAMS.

Revolution Culminating in the Mexican Republic.

Compensation for the Maynooth Grant and the Regium Donum.

Carlist Conspiracy in Barcelona, and Numerous Arrests.

MEXICO.

Revolution in Guerrero—General Dissatisfaction Throughout the Republic.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 6.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 30th ult. has been received. A revolution had broken out in the State of Guerrero. Troops had been sent to suppress it, and some fighting was reported. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the present Government extended throughout the Republic, and the political struggle between the Government and Opposition was severe, each party using all means in its power to gain the supremacy. Charges of corruption were freely made on both sides. There is danger of the success of the secession movement in the northern States. LERDO DE TEJADA was threatened with assassination, and guards had been placed over the residences of all the Ministers. News from Washington in regard to President GRANT'S policy toward Mexico was anxiously looked for. General ESCOBEDO remained at San Luis Potosi. Colonel ARELLANO had been arrested on a charge of robbing the post office at that place. Mr. SCHLOSSER, the Prussian Minister, had arrived at the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill—The Maynooth Grant—Seizure of the Mary Lowell.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6—Midnight.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill. Sir GEORGE JENKINSON, (Conservative,) member for North Wiltshire, moved that the clause providing compensation for Maynooth College from the Church funds be stricken out. Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the inconsistent conduct of members who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who opposed compensation for the Catholic", consenting to make use of religious prejudice in their endeavors to defeat a Government which was dealing out equal justice to both. A protracted discussion ensued on the advisability of drawing the compensation for Maynooth College from the Consolidated or the Church funds. Mr. BRIGHT opposed placing any additional burden upon the tax-payers. Mr. DISRAELI supported the grant, but urged that it be paid out of the Consolidated funds. A division was finally had on the amendment offered by Sir GEORGE JENKINSON, and it was rejected by the following vote: For the amendment, 192; against it, 318. Government majority, 126.

Mr. AYTOUN, (Liberal,) member for Kirkaldy, moved an amendment that the compensation to Maynooth College take the form of annuities, instead of a capitalized sum. After a long discussion, the House again divided, with the following result: For the amendment, 198; against it, 305. Majority against, 107. Other amendments, which had been proposed, were then withdrawn, and clauses 39 and 40, in regard to the College of Maynooth, as originally introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE, were adopted.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. GOURLEY, said instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Madrid in regard to the seizure of the brig *Mary Lowell*, but they could not now be made known.

United States Claims Against a Confederate Agent—Plaintiff Non-Suited.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court to-day the case of The United States of America *vs.* COLIN M'RAE came up for decision. This was a bill brought to obtain from the defendant an account of and delivery over of moneys and goods received by him while acting as agent of the Confederate Government during the late insurrection. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. M. JAMES in his decision said there was no evidence to show that any money or goods belonging to the plaintiff in his own right, as distinguished from his right as successor to the Confederate Government, had reached the hands of the defendant, and judgment was given in favor of the defendant, with costs.

The Chester Races.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6.

To-day was the third day of the Chester races. The fifty-seventh year of the Dee Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added by the grand stand proprietors, for three year olds; colts, 122 pounds, fillies and geldings, 118 pounds; the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the stakes; 16 subscribers:

Mr. Copeland's br. c. Whinyard, by Lifeboat, out of Truth..... 1
Mr. Cornish's ch. c. Consternation, by Blair Athol, out of Rosabel..... 2
Mr. Lincoln's b. f. Melody, by Maccaroni, out of Nightingale, by Mountain Deer..... 3

Five ran. The betting before the race was 10 to 1 against the winner, even on *Consternation*, and 2 to 1 against *Melody*.

The Cheshire Stakes of 200 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, &c.; 55 subscribers:

Mr. Payne's ch. c. President Lincoln, by Kohinoor, out of Topsail, 4 years..... 1
Mr. Kennington's b. f. Lady Henriette, by West Australia, out of Lady Joan..... 2
Mr. T. Cliff's b. f. Miss Theo., by Newminster, out of Siebe..... 3

SPAIN.

Carlist Conspiracy—Numerous Arrests—Army Officers Implicated.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona. Thirty-six arrests have, so far, been made in connection with the affair. Many army officers are implicated. Important papers, containing details of the plot, have been seized.

Religious Liberty Guaranteed in the New Constitution.

MADRID, Thursday, May 6.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday the article of the National Constitution guaranteeing liberty of worship was adopted by the following vote: For, 164; against, 40. SERRANO, the Prime Minister, strongly urged a postponement of the contemplated Ministerial changes until the form of government had been definitely settled upon, which, after an interchange of ideas, was agreed to.

Sale of Washington's Mount Vernon Estate—Movements of General R. E. Lee.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, May 6.

The Mount Vernon estate of General WASHINGTON is advertised in the *Gazette* this evening, to be sold on the 10th of June at auction.

General LEE, accompanied by his brother, Commodore SMITH LEE, attended the services at Christ Church this morning, and was afterward entertained at a dinner party by J. B. DAINGERFIELD, at which several prominent citizens were present. To-night he was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Yesterday the General had an interview with Mr. JOHN JAUNCY, President of the Virginia Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and by whom he was presented with his sword in the name of the people of Virginia. Mr. JAUNCY is now quite old and infirm. General LEE leaves in the morning for Lexington.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Last Rail to be Laid To-Morrow—A Spike of Solid Gold to Finish the Work—Celebrations in Sacramento, Chicago and other Cities.

RENO, Nevada, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The last rail will be laid on Saturday by Ex-Governor STANFORD, (of California,) President of the Central Pacific Railroad. A party will go out to-day for that purpose. They will take with them the last tie, made of California laurel and highly polished, and the last spike, made of solid gold, weighing over twenty ounces, with inscriptions. Celebrations will be held on Saturday at Sacramento.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, May 6.

The citizens of Chicago have determined to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railway on Monday or Tuesday next. In the evening there will be addresses by Vice-President COLFAX, Governor PALMER, Mayor RICE and others, at Farwell Hall. There will also be a general illumination, and business will be suspended.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Conflagration and Boiler Explosion in Chicago—Several Persons Injured—Incendiary Fire in New-Hampshire—Manufactories Burned in Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, May 6.

Last evening the planing mill of WOLCOTT & COOKER caught fire and the boiler exploded, blowing the mill to atoms. Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The loss is $10,000. The property was insured for $2,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 6.

MANN'S printing office and bindery on Ledger-place was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. The stock and printing-presses were mostly insured in New-York offices. HARVEY & FORD, bone turners, in the same building, suffered loss to the amount of $5,000. HOOLEY & SON, sewing-silk manufacturers, and WHITE'S dental depot, in the same building, suffer loss by water. The total loss is about $50,000.

Mr. MANN'S loss is barely covered by insurance in the following companies:

ON STOCK.

Cleveland, of Ohio, $8,000; Merchants', of Chicago, $2,500; Hanover, of New-York, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,000; Washington, of New-York, $2,000. Total, $11,000.

ON MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &C.

Commerce, of Albany, N. Y., $4,000; Germania, of New-York, $2,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,000; Niagara, of New-York, $4,000; Ætna, of New-York, $2,000; Western, of Buffalo, N. Y., $4,000. Total, $19,000. Grand total insurance, $30,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, May 5.

TALLANT & STEVENS' grocery store in East Concord was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $8,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,800 in the People's Company, of Brooklyn. JOHN PUTNEY'S store was also burned, but the stock was saved. Mr. STEVENS' house was badly damaged. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Campaign in Virginia Opening—Emigrants Arriving in the State.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 6.

Both parties are preparing for an active campaign in this State. JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., of the Wells party, was unanimously nominated to-day by the Convention in session at Petersburg, for Congress from the Second District. CHARLES W. BUTTS has been agreed upon for Congressman at Large on the Walker ticket. Messrs. WALKER and WELLS will stump the State in a few days. The State Convention of colored men will assemble here on May 27th to consider the total exclusion of the colored citizens from any position of trust or profit, and from the jury box.

One of the men charged with killing Mr. HOLMES at Charlotte Court House has been arrested, and the authorities are in search of the others.

A party of sixty immigrants from Holland arrived to-day for the interior.

Association of American Medical Journalists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 6.

A number of editors of American medical journals were in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association here, and formed an organization under the name of the Association of American Medical Editors. Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, medical examiner, was chosen President; Dr. W. MCPHEETERS, of St. Louis, medical and surgical reporter, Vice-President; Dr. W. S. MITCHELL, of New-Orleans, *Journal of Medicine*, permanent Secretary; Dr. J. BERIEN LINDSEY, of the Nashville *Journal of Medicine*, Secretary. The Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association. The latter meets next year in Washington, D. C.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 6.

The third day's racing over the Nashville Blood Horse Association's course took place to-day.

The first race was the Cumberland Stake No. 1, for three year olds; mile heats; subscription, $25, p. p.; Association to add $300; five or more to fill. The following is a summary:

Jackson & Co.'s b. c. Hertzog by Vandal, dam Dixie, by Sovereign..... 1 1
Cheatham & Wood's b. f. Nannie Douglass, by Rogers, dam by Wagner..... 2 2
A. Buford's b. c. Versailles, by Vandal, dam by Margrave..... 3 3

Time—1:46½, 1:46¼.

The Association Purse, $250, two-mile heats, for all ages, was won by *Counterproof*, beating *Marion* second, *Queen of the West* third, and *Crystal* fourth. Time—3:42½.

Southern Railroads from the West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, May 6.

Capitalists and railroad men arrived here this morning from Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lebanon and Springfield, Tenn., and from Danville, Campbellville and Lexington, Ky. Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, and several more represent that State. Other delegations are expected to-night. Their object is to confer in regard to Southern railroads from this point. The number of delegates present is thirty. They will remain several days. To-day they visited the Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade rooms, and other places. The City Council to-morrow will probably take some action in reference to the roads, which will form some basis for deliberations.

Improvements in Navigation at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 6.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce invite proposals for deepening the water at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Committee are also instructed to endeavor to obtain from the Government the dredge-boat now in use, with the balance of the appropriation yet unused for deepening the passes.

The Pennsylvania Miners—The Strike Postponed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, May 6.

Notice will, to-morrow morning, be published in the *Republican* of this city from the officers of the "Miners' General Council" that the contemplated suspension of mining is postponed until further orders.

Woman Killed by Lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, May 6.

During a storm yesterday a woman and child were instantly killed by lightning.

The Mississippi Grain Movement.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 6.

A committee from St. Louis, headed by Lieutenant-Governor STANARD, arrived here last night, and left this afternoon for New-Orleans. Their object is to promote a direct grain trade *via* New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 6.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of JOHN COYLE, *alias* Darrigan, found dead in this city on Monday, closed to-day, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by injuries received at the hands of persons to the jury unknown, and subsequent exposure.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—WM. HUDSON died this afternoon from injuries received in a fight with his father-in-law, JOHN CUNDY, in a tavern near the Exchange. Both parties are English. CUNDY escaped.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—The Republicans of the Indiana Legislature held a caucus to-night, and agreed to postpone the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment until the 14th inst.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—E. AVERMANN, a notary public, was found dead in his room to-day, having committed suicide by taking morphine. Pecuniary embarrassments and dissipation are suspected to have caused the act.

WASHINGTON.

The Rejected Colored Nominee—Return of the Southern Excursionists—Ex-President Johnson in Tennessee—Southern Feeling—Equal Rights in Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

Senator SUMNER induced the Postmaster-General to recommend for the Postmastership at Savannah, Ga., a colored man, JAMES L. SIMS, brother of the fugitive slave who was returned from Boston to Savannah years ago under the odious Fugitive Slave law. The President, however, declined to approve the recommendation, and in the place of SIMS has ordered the appointment of a Mr. CLIFT, a brother of Dr. CLIFT, an ex-Republican member of the Fortieth Congress from that State. This action is peculiarly distasteful to Senator SUMNER, who sought to teach the chivalry of Georgia another humiliating lesson and thereby to add in this peculiar instance to the glory and revenge of Massachusetts.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON—SOUTHERN FEELING.

The Southern excursion party, composed of JOHN W. FORNEY, General VAN WYCK and others, returned to Washington this evening. The trip is represented as having been a very pleasant one socially, but the political aspect of Southern society is said to be by no means encouraging. The excursionists do not, so far as their observation goes, draw a very flattering future for Ex-President JOHNSON in Tennessee. There is a great deal of talk in the State relative to his recent speeches, but it is highly improbable that he will again take a leading part in national or even in State politics. The excursionists were met by his son-in-law, Ex-Senator PATTERSON, at one of the railroad stations in East Tennessee, and cordially greeted. Politics are said to be considerably confused in North Carolina, but the Republican Party will, it is stated, be able to hold the State for many years to come. The feeling against Republican Northern settlers, particularly New-Englanders, is bitter, and it is felt that prosperity to the South can only come after a radical change of sentiment.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

At a meeting of a Republican ward club in this city last night, a resolution was introduced and adopted instructing the Aldermen of the ward to urge the passage by the Common Council of a bill recognizing social equality in all places of amusement. Colored persons are now excluded from the principal places of amusement in this city.

THE INDIAN OFFICE.

The question of assigning army officers, now waiting orders, to duty as Indian Agents and Superintendents, has been fully decided in the affirmative by the President, and in a few days an order will appear designating some sixty or seventy officers, who will report to the Secretary of the Interior for assignment to the duties of Indian Agents. The law of 1834 creating the Indian Bureau, authorizes this to be done, and the officers while on duty receive their military pay and are subjected to military discipline and punishment the same as if on military duty. This assignment does not partake in any respect of the nature of an appointment.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The President has directed General CANBY to fix the last Tuesday in June or the first Tuesday in July, as to him shall seem most expedient, as the day for the election in Virginia. The clauses of the Constitution to be submitted separately have not yet been fully decided upon, but will probably be agreed on at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow or on Tuesday next. There are a number of Virginians here who are endeavoring to aid the President in deciding upon the clauses to be submitted to separate action.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

There is the best authority for the statement that the appointment to the Spanish Mission will not be made immediately, perhaps not for two or three weeks. Mr. HALE'S resignation does not take effect till July 1, and as new questions are liable to arise at any moment, there may be good reasons for keeping the position open till the last moment.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. R. C. KIRK.

The appointment of Hon. R. C. KIRK as Minister to Uruguay is a mere matter of form. He was recently appointed Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation; but by an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill of last year, the same officer was also made Minister to Uruguay.

GENERAL REYNOLDS' COMMA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—The Union Pacific Railroad—The Obstructions at Hell Gate.

Commerce was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported a list of resignations tendered during the past year (sixteen members.) The document was ordered on file.

The same gentleman read a communication from S. B. CHITTENDEN, declining the nomination for the First Vice-Presidency of the Chamber.

The Chamber proceeded to ballot for officers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen—the regular nominees—were unanimously elected:

President—William E. Dodge. First Vice-President—George Opdyke. Second Vice-President—R. Warren Weston. Treasurer—Frances S. Lathrop. Secretary—George Wilson. Executive Committee—Walter S. Griffith, (Chairman,) Abiel A. Low, Samuel D. Babcock, Philo C. Calhoun, Wilson G. Hunt, A. R. Wetmore, William M. Vermilye, Charles H. Marshall, George W. Lane, Jackson S. Schultz. Chairman of Committee of Arbitration—Josiah O. Low. Member of Committee of Arbitration—Joseph Stuart. Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, (Chairman,) Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Myers, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry F. Spaulding. Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for the term expiring May, 1872—Joseph Gaillard, Jr., John Armstrong, John D. McKenzie. Committee on Gold Statistics—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman, James Brown, William T. Coleman, Denning Duer, George S. Coe. Member of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn—George F. Chester.

Mr. DODGE returned his thanks to the Chamber for the expression of their confidence, and pledged himself to do all in his power to advance their interests, which are so identified with the interests of the City of New-York.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES offered the following:

Resolved, That on Saturday next a suitable telegraphic message be sent from this Chamber to the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, congratulating that body on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In support of his resolution, Mr. RUGGLES said, that on the 20th of December, 1620, a small shipload of liberty-loving men crossed the ocean from Europe and landed on the then inhospitable shores of America to find an asylum. On the same day of the same month, in 1860, two hundred and forty years afterward, a band of misguided men got together in the City of Charleston, after an imperial Republic had been founded, and declared that Union of States then subsisting should be dissolved. He was in Washington at the time, and seeing Hon. BENJ. BRIGGS, then of the Congressional delegation from this City, he suggested to him that, in view of the secession of South Carolina, it would be wise and proper for the House of Representatives to pass the bill then before it authorizing the construction of the Pacific Railroad, thereby declaring that the union of the States should not be dissolved. The suggestion was acted on. Mr. BRIGGS called up the bill that very day, and the House passed it. Mr. GARNETT of Virginia, opposed it, and said from his seat that the proposed action of the House was farcical; that while they were taking action, the telegraph had brought the announcement that one of the States had severed its connection with the Federal Government; that others would follow, and that the bonds issued for the construction of the road would be worthless. This remark only inspired the patriotic members. The House moved majestically forward, brushed Mr. GARNET out of the way, and to-day the railroad connecting the two ocean-bound shores of the country was within a few hours of being completed. He thought the occasion, therefore, eminently a proper one for congratulating our brethren on the Pacific coast on the completion of the great work which Mr. GARNET and other secessionists declared was an impossibility.

Mr. A. Low seconded the motion, and stated that on this day the through mail had been received from Japan and China in forty-seven days, a shorter time than ever before was occupied in its transit.

The President also concurred in the spirit of the resolution, and instanced the obstacles that were encountered in building the Erie Railroad as a reason why citizens should not be too critical in judging the action of the Government and the directors of the Pacific Road. The time occupied in its construction was less than that consumed in any similar work in this or any other country. He would defend every process of boring of those to whom the carrying out of this great work was intrusted; but he believed that if the Government never received one cent in return for its outlay, the United States was already well repaid in having an uninterrupted railway connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. S. B. RUGGLES, GEORGE OPDYKE and A. A. LOW were appointed a Committee to transmit the congratulatory telegram to San Francisco on behalf of the Chamber. The Chairman was subsequently added to the Committee.

Mr. OPDYKE offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that Congress had appropriated $2,000,000 for the improvement of harbors in the United States under the direction of the Secretary of War, and that obstructions exist in the East River that seriously hinder navigation, that are detrimental to the commercial interests of this Metropolis, and directing that a memorial be prepared and laid before the Secretary of War, asking him to appropriate for the removal of such obstructions so much of the sum voted by Congress as may be necessary for that purpose.

The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary read the annual statement of membership, from which it appeared that there were, during the year, fourteen elections to and sixteen resignations from the Chamber, leaving now on the roll, as members, the names of 825 merchants and business men. He also read an announcement from the State Canal Commissioners, setting forth that the canals would be opened for business this day, May 6.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber some weeks since, to confer with Professor PIERCE, of the United States Coast Survey, in relation to improving the Harbor of New-York, reported progress, and asked to be continued for further conference.

The report was accepted, and the request of the Committee granted.

Mr. RUGGLES offered a resolution directing the Committee on Gold Statistics to consider and report as to the practicability of establishing a uniform gold coinage. The resolution was adopted, and the Chamber then adjourned.

METROPOLITAN TOILERS.

Unreasoning Customers Cause Them to be Arrested—Mayor and Magistrate Being Against Them, Trouble Ensues.

SAMUEL COX and WILLIAM VAN WAGNER have what they call an employment agency at No. 39 Greenwich-avenue, for which a license has been issued in the name of COX. Yesterday both of these Metropolitan toilers, seeking to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, were so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of the law, and to have doubts cast upon their integrity by no less than nine hard-fisted and obtrusive men, who declared themselves to be victims of a very small and mean swindle, practiced by the toiling two. Being arraigned before Justice FEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Detective SANDS, of the Ninth Precinct, the two were volubly set upon by the nine, and charged with obtaining from each and all of them the sum of $1, by means of false and fraudulent representations. Each of the nine related that he had entered the den of the toilers and, stating his want of work, had been required to pay over $1, and had then been directed to some hotel, restaurant, or other place, in a distant part of the city, where a situation was waiting, and indeed it would seem had been specially reserved for him. Going out with a light heart the applicant repaired with joyous haste to the designated locality, where he searched longingly and patiently for the visionary hotel or restaurant or other place to which he had been directed. Going back to the toilers, the gentlemen seeking employment were blandly informed that they had mistaken the locality, and were started out anew in another direction, and thus it happened that they constantly tramped up and down the City, wearing out shoes and patience, but finding no work, until at last they took refuge in a Police Court. After hearing their complaints, Justice LEDWITH considered the matter a proper one to engage the acumen and energy of Marshal TOOKER, and therefore referred the tuneful nine to that functionary for relief. The more especially did Justice LEDWITH resolve upon this course for the reason that the toilers were exceedingly anxious to silence the nine by refunding their money, a proceeding so inconsonant with the Magistrate's ideas of right that it was sternly prohibited. The trolling two and tuneful nine, all conveyed by the ruthless SANDS, therefore invaded the office of Mayor HALL, and the case being fully heard, the two were deprived of the Mayor's license to toil in their peculiar vocation.

But this was the full measure of relief that the Mayor could extend, and in the afternoon SANDS migrated back with his convoy into the presence of Justice LEDWITH. They came late and struck terror to the soul of Mr. FLANAGAN, the Clerk of the Court, who, nevertheless, took separate complaints from each of the nine against the toilers, upon which the latter were held for trial.

A Punishment Richly Deserved.

CARL KIRCHGESENER was tried before Judge BEDFORD yesterday for cutting a girl, named MARY MARX, with a razor. It was clearly set forth in the evidence that KIRCHGESENER had had a quarrel with his sister-in-law in relation to some property. The sister-in-law is a dressmaker and Miss MARX is in her employ. To avoid the expense of litigation KIRCHGESENER took a course of his own to obtain satisfaction; that is he took a razor and went to the shop where the women were, and then cut his sister-in-law's throat. Little Miss MARX sat by the window and screamed, and KIRCHGESENER, without any other provocation, attacked her, and inflicted two wounds, one on her throat and the other on her hand. For some reason he is not indicted for cutting his sister, but for cutting Miss MARX. He was arraigned at the Court of General Sessions. After listening to the witnesses, Ex-Judge STUART, who was the prisoner's counsel, asked Judge BEDFORD to charge the jury that the case was one of mere assault, because a razor is not a deadly weapon, but a toilet article. This Judge BEDFORD declined to do. Judge STUART then addressed the jury, and told them that they ought not to convict his client, because the man had no intention to kill Miss MARX, but only cut her incidentally and without any disagreeable feelings toward her. He worked so effectually on the minds of the jurors that they brought a verdict only of "assault with intent to do bodily harm." Judge STUART made another effort to save his client by claiming that the verdict was not in accordance with the indictment, which would not justify more than a verdict of assault. But Judge BEDFORD addressed the prisoner in the severest manner, and sentenced him to State Prison for five years.

ARREST OF RECEIVERS.

A Boy Finds Ready Sale for Stolen Goods—Capture of His Customers and Their Commitment.

Detective TULLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday brought a series of speculations in stolen goods to an abrupt conclusion, and, while recovering a portion of the purloined property, did a far greater service to the public by the thoroughness of his work—showing the comparative ease with which a mere lad can find sale for the proceeds of theft.

It appears that three months ago HENRY LUX, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 743 Broadway, hired ABRAHAM GREENWOOD, of No. 365 East Eighth-street, as an errand boy, and very soon after the appearance of this boy in that capacity, Mr. LUX began to be annoyed by the frequent miscarriage of packages of goods sent out for delivery to customers. The boy being appealed to always had an excuse ready, the most reasonable and frequent being that he had mistaken the number of the house to which the goods were to be taken, and always professing to remember the place of actual delivery, and saying he would go out to rectify the mistake, which he invariably did. Still these mistakes continued, and as in some cases the goods totally disappeared, the boy was suspected and a watch put upon him. This expedient, however, proved fruitless, as he was not detected in any wrong, and still the peculations continued.

Saturday last Mr. LUX found the matter beyond his management, and reported the affair to Captain CAFFREY, who assigned Detective TULLY to the case. That officer, after a brief scrutiny of the movements of the boy, became possessed of sufficient proof of his guilt to warrant his arrest, which was accordingly effected. The boy, after a short incarceration in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, made a full confession of his guilt, saying, that soon after he entered the service of Mr. LUX, he had commenced stealing the goods intrusted to his care, and made revelations involving several boot and shoe dealers in his crime as receivers, and showing that his thefts had been comparatively profitless.

In consequence of these confessions Detective TULLY arrested TIMOTHY MULLEN, No. 558 Third-avenue, JOHN MCMAHON, No. 69 Pearl-street, JOHN BALDWIN, No. 3 Peck-slip, and WOLF MARKS, No. 316 Pearl-street, and found some of the property of Mr. LUX in the possession of each of them. MULLEN had $210 worth, for which the boy had received $20 50; MCMAHON had $20 worth and had paid the boy $3 50; BALDWIN had $50 worth and had rewarded the boy with $10 50, while MARKS had only received goods valued at $29, for which he had paid $3.

Complaints were taken against each of these men for receiving stolen goods, and they were held by Justice DOWLING for trial at the General Sessions. The boy was held as a witness against the receivers, and was sent to the House of Detention.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans have been submitted to Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, May 6:

Plan No. 451—April 22, building situated east side of Seventy-ninth-street, 400 feet east of Fourth-avenue; size of building, 20x35; one story; owned by PHILIP SCHURD.

Plan No. 453—April 22, five buildings situated northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street; size of building, 20x60 each; four stories; owned by JOHN FETTRETCH.

Plan No. 454—April 22, building situated No. 104 Essex-street, rear; size of building, 29x35; three stories; owned by E. GRAEVER.

Plan No. 456—April 22, building situated northeast corner of Tenth-street and Avenue D; size of building, 80x71.3; six stories; owned by DAVID MCALPINE.

Plan No. 455—April 22, frame building situated east side of First-avenue, forty feet south of One Hundred and Seventh-street; size of building, 30x40; two stories; owned by G. FLOHNER.

Plan No. 452—April 22, building situated north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 75 feet east of Third-avenue; size of building, 25x40; three stories; owned by Miss HATFIELD.

Plan No. 457—April 23, two buildings situated Nos. 939 and 941 Fifth-street; size of buildings, 50x52; five stories; owned by ADAM FOLZ.

Plan No. 458—April 23, building situated No. 57 East Forty-first-street; size of building, 25x98.9; three stories; owned by JULIUS WALDSWORTH.

Plan No. 459—April 24, building situated north side of Mott's Lane, 150 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 25x25; two stories; owned by JAMES MCCO.

Plan No. 460—April 23, building situated southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Twentieth-street; size of building, 22x52; four stories; owned by ANDREW FALLS.

Plan No. 461—April 23, three buildings, situated in Seventy-fifth-street and First-avenue, (two on First-avenue and one on Seventy-fifth-street;) size of buildings, 23, 28 and 20x50 and 40; two are four stories, and one is three stories; owned by W. E. R. Johnston.

Plan No. 462—April 24, building situated east side of Twenty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue; size of building, 25x60; five stories; owned by GEORGE HATFELDER.

Plan No. 463—April 24, fire-proof building situated south west corner of Fifteenth-street and Union-square; size of building, 77x142; five stories; owned by TIFFANY & CO.

Plan No. 464—April 26, building situated Nos. 420 and 422 West Forty-fifth-street; size of building, 50x40, two stories; owned by JOHN GEAGARD.

Plan No. 465—April 26, building situated No. 721 Sixth-avenue (rear;) size of building, 16x20, two stories; owned by J. H. TREANOR.

Plan No. 466—April 26, building situated No. 42 Rivington-street (rear;) size of building, 25x32, four stories; owned by MARY E. KREMER.

Plan No. 467—April 26, building situated south side of Forty-third-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue; size of building 20x60; four stories and basement; owned by JACOB KIRCHOF.

Plan No. 468—April 26, five buildings situated east side of Fifth-avenue, 62.3 feet north of Fifty-seventh-street; size of buildings, 19.7x70 each; four stories and attic; owned by MARY M. JONES.

Plan No. 469—April 26, building situated 112 feet west of Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway; size of building, 18x71; four stories, basement and sub-cellar; owned by D. G. W. BROOKS.

The East River Bridge.

The engineer of the East River bridge, Mr. ROEBLING, according to the Brooklyn *Union*, says there will be no delay in commencing the structure; that the Navy Department, which has perhaps the most interest in the matter, has made no objections to the plans as at present decided upon, and the authorities are satisfied that the bridge will not be a material obstruction to navigation. The bridge will form a gentle arch, and in the centre of the span, which will be 1,600 feet, there will be a clear height above low water of 135 feet. From the centre, toward each shore, this elevation will slightly decrease, until, at the distance of 300 feet from the centre, the clear height will be 132 feet 6 inches. There will also be a central water-way 600 feet wide, and varying in height from 132 feet 6 inches to 135 feet, which will be sufficient for the largest class of coasting vessels, while the largest ships that come up the East River will only have to strike their topgallant spars. Beyond this the height continues to decrease until, at the distance of 400 feet from the center, the clear height is 129 feet 6 inches, giving a water way of 800 feet, amply sufficient for the largest schooners that navigate the river. 240 feet nearer the shore, the height will be 120 feet in the clear, and the water way will be 1,280 feet. From the extremities of this water way the distance to the nearest tower will be 120 feet, but which no vessel will use on account of the proximity of the pier line. There will be no abridgment of the water way as it exists at present and navigation will not be interfered with except with the larger class of ships, and that in only a very slight degree.

The "Sheltering Arms."

The "Sheltering Arms" is an institution for neglected children, and is situated on the Bloomingdale road at One Hundredth-street. It has at present ninety-six youthful inmates, but the demand for admission is far greater than the means of accommodation. The directors, anxious to extend its utility, and hoping ultimately to extend its advantages so far as to accommodate 300 at least, a fair is being held for the furtherance of this object at the house of Mrs. STERRS, No. 56 West Eleventh-street. The fair commenced Wednesday last, and will close this evening at 9 o'clock, embracing three days in all. The arrangements and the display are very attractive, and it is understood, have been successful in a financial point of view. Some of the articles are rare and beautiful. A pair of water-color floral pictures, (price $60,) by Miss STERRS, are calculated to attract attention; so also is the picture of a white cross, twined with ivy, by Miss SPEAR; an embroidered sofa cushion, (valued at $30,) by Miss DAVIS; and a pink satin toilet set, by Miss LEE, worth $20. Young ladies presided gracefully over well-filled and tastefully arrayed tables. The object is an exceedingly worthy one, and deserves all the patronage bestowed on it.

Arrest of an Operator in Worthless Checks.

Officer SNYDER, of the Seventh Ward, arrested LEWIS M. CREIGHTON yesterday, on a charge of having obtained large sums of money on worthless checks. It appears that the accused has been looked for by the Police for some weeks, as several complaints were made against him, and the arrest was made yesterday through an accidental meeting. When CREIGHTON was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, several complainants professed themselves ready to prefer charges against him. Theese gentlemen, whose names did not transpire during the proceedings in the Court-room, stated that CREIGHTON had passed upon them a check on the Manhattan National Bank for $2,400, one on the Marine National Bank for $1,135, and a third for $1,645 on the Eighth National Bank. All of theese checks were ascertained to be worthless on presentation at the banks. The checks were all drawn in favor of the prisoner, and he obtained money and goods by means of the checks. Mr. DAVID ROBINSON, an employe of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., was also swindled out of the sum of $30 by the prisoner through the same procedure. Justice HOGAN decided that no complaint nor affidavit could be accepted yesterday, owing to the absence of the bank officers, so CREIGHTON was remanded for examination to day.

New-York City Magdalen Asylum.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York City Magdalen Asylum was celebrated yesterday, in the building of the institution near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street. A few gentlemen, chiefly clergymen, and a great many ladies were present. Rev. Dr. WOOD presided. The chaplain, Rev. CHARLES C. DARLING, read a report in which it was stated that last May there were thirty-seven inmates, since which time 134 had been added, making 171. Of these, thirty had been restored to friends, thirty-six placed in service, forty-three discharged at their own request to seek employment, six had left without permission, seven had been expelled, and seven sent to a hospital. Four remained to be examined.

A Missionary Society, called "The Willing Hearts," had been organized during the year, among the inmates, who prepared a quantity of clothing, which was sent to a missionary in Michigan for distribution. Mrs. THOMAS HASTINGS had again been elected President, Mrs. CHARLES FARNUM, Treasurer, and Mrs. A. MERWIN, Secretary. The thirty lady managers of the preceding year, with one or two exceptions, continued their duties, together with six gentlemen as an advisory committee, and the matron. The Treasurer's report stated the expenses to have been $7,614 62, $500 of which had been paid to the chaplain as a salary, $600 to the matron and $400 conjointly to the two lady teachers.

The report of the Secretary spoke of the daily school, at which the inmates learned the common English branches, and sewing of all descriptions. Cooking, washing and domestic duties generally were taught to the girls. It was proposed to open a laundry, and the public were invited to send their clothing by express, under the belief that, expense charges included, the expense would be no greater than that incurred with any washerwoman.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER then spoke, urging the especial attention of the benevolent toward building as many Magdalen Asylums as possible, in order to afford homes for all women who were disposed to reform.

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Jr., enlarged on the extravagance in dress as a main cause of the lapse of woman from chastity, and stated that if the secret history of Envy, Hill and Co. were known it would afford revelations that would astonish the public. He told a story of a married lady in the more educated classes of life, who had been unfaithful to her husband through a desire to dress richly. Her husband had discovered her error, had prayed with her, and stayed her progress, but she relapsed, and fled the City. Dr. TYNG recommended, as a means of redeeming erring women, that they be received into families as servants, or, where well educated, as daughters or sisters, and supported. He further urged, as a mode of redemption, that they get the spirit of God in them. A recognition of the Father was the first essential to reform.

Rev. JOHN BROT said that two of the Magdalens were penitent communicants in his church, and he told a story of a young woman leading an evil life in California, who was on the point of relinquishing it and returning to her family in the East, but was deterred by a man who wanted but one vote of becoming Governor of that State. He also thought with Dr. TYNG, that dress was the chief cause of the downfall of women.

Mr. ALMON MERWIN alluded to the proposed laundry, and spoke of the difficulty of retaining women in a chaste course who had once lapsed from it. He had prayed with inmates who had left their asylum upon the sofa upon which they bent in kneeling; yet their contrition was but momentary; they had resumed their former course of life.

The inmates of the Asylum were not present during the speaking. The matron spoke of those now residing at the asylum, the lowest class of women, who had either grown from childhood into a street life or had been driven to it by the necessity of escaping from an unhappy home and brutal parents.

Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions—Important Meeting of Delegates at Newark.

This organization will hold a delegate meeting in Newark, beginning on the 9th inst. and continuing until the 12th. The opening service will be held on Sunday evening next at Trinity Church, when a missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM RUDDER, of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. On Monday morning the time will be devoted to an informal discussion, and in the evening a missionary meeting will be held at Grace Church, when the opening address will be made by Dr. TWING, Secretary and General Agent of the Committee, the subject of which will be that the work of the Church Mission can be carried on successfully only by the cordial cooperation of all classes in the Church. On Tuesday there will be an informal discussion in the morning on the utility and modes of conducting parochial missionary services, and in the evening a missionary meeting will be held at Trinity. At the latter service the opening address and statement of the Foreign Committee will be made by Rev. Dr. S. D. DENISON, and the hindrances to missionary work to be found in the bosom of the Church will be discussed by Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER, of Grace Church, this City. On Wednesday morning the holy communion will be administered, with an address by one of the Bishops, and afterward the worthlessness of all human effort for the conversion of the world, apart from the aid of the Holy Spirit, will be considered. In the evening at Trinity Church there will be held the concluding missionary meeting, when a statement will be made by Rev. Dr. MATSON, in behalf of the Committee of Home Missions to Colored People. An address will also be delivered by Rev. J. H. ENGARD, of Cincinnati, on the mutual connection and relation of the work of Christian education and of Christian missions. The morning meetings will all be held at Trinity Church, and, after the principal address on each day, a general invitation will be extended to all clergymen and laymen to participate in the discussion. Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, will preside at this delegate meeting; or, in his absence, the senior Bishop who may be present. With a view, however, to the due order and efficiency of the meeting, the Committee of Arrangements have appointed as Chairman, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, who, in the absence of a Bishop, will preside, and who, if a Bishop be present, will act as his assistant, and be charged with the duty of carrying out the arrangements, in detail, at the several sessions of the Local Committee, which is composed of Rev. H. GOODWIN, Rev. Dr. MCMURDY, Rev. Dr. HODGES and Rev. SAMUEL HALL, Secretary.

The Price of Coal.

The subject of coal, which is of more than ordinary importance just now, came up before the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Board, yesterday, in the form of proposals for furnishing coal to the Ridgewood Water Works. The proposals were for supplying 10,000 tons of coal of 2,240 pounds, deliverable at Hunter's Point. They were as follows:

William Henderson, Locust Mountain, grate	$6 25
Murtha & Boyle, Locust Mountain, grate	10 00
Taylor, Bass & Co., Locust Mountain, grate	9 74
W. Merritt, Trinity Building, Lackawanna, Scranton	6 75
	Pittston 6 75
	Locust M'n (Pres'n) 7 00
Hass. Brenheiser & Schneider, Locust M't'n grate	9 74
P. P. Wilson, Scranton	6 44
Aechternacht & Silvar, Locust Mountain, grate	8 00
White Fowler & Snow, Wilkesbarre, grate	6 73
Lackawanna	6 73
William Henderson, Locust Mountain, grate	6 25

The proposals were referred to the Committee on Supplies.

AECHTERNACHT & Co. accompanied their bid with the following letter:

"Owing to the excited condition of the coal trade, arising from premature suspension by the workingmen, we scarcely know how to frame a bid for your supplies of coal for this year. When the suspension took place last year, coal advanced thereby fifty per ton, and the mines (which I ceased operations. We premise the suspension this year in all the regions, consequently we have figured on one-half the advance and are willing to assume the risk at that figure. We would prefer purchasing your supplies during the season if you so elect, charging the rate of twenty cents per ton for so doing, and therefore leave this matter for your kind consideration."

The Board of Education, which does not advertise for proposals, but merely invites certain contractors to make proposals, obtained their coal last year at $5 per ton. This year, however, the case appears to be very different, as the price has been settled at $8 50 per ton, an advance on last year's figure of $3 50. This is a matter which will undoubtedly bear investigation, as will also many other matters in the conduct of the Public Schools of Brooklyn. The subject of contracts does not usually come up for consideration in the open Board, but the remarkable increase in the price of coal is likely to cause some discussion at the next meeting to be held this afternoon. It is estimated that the quantity of coal needed for the schools of the city will not fall far short of 1,500 tons.

Mayor's Office.

SAMUEL F. COX, who keeps a female employment agency at No. 39 Greenwich-avenue, was sent down to the Mayor's Office yesterday by Justice LEDWITH, with the statement that there were about a dozen complaints against COX for swindling. It appeared that COX was an innocent party in the case, he having taken out a license to keep an agency at the request of one VAN WAGNER, and that he had turned the license over to VAN WAGNER and knew nothing whatever about the manner in which business was conducted by him. Marshal TOOKER revoked the license.

A SINGULAR COMPLAINT.

JOHN RILEY, of No. 143 West Thirtieth-street, charged the Commissioners of the Central Park with attempting to poison him. RILEY has been working on the new Boulevard, and, a day or two ago, on taking from his overcoat pocket the food he had provided for his dinner, he found it covered with a white powder, which he believed to be strychnine. He charges that the Central Park Commissioners, being desirous of getting him out of the way, placed the powder on his food, or caused it to be placed there. RILEY was assured that the case should be investigated, and he left apparently contented. He is evidently laboring under aberration of mind.

A number of other cases were examined, but they were not of public interest.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

The following resolution, adopted at a previous meeting of the Board, was reconsidered and laid over:

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and the same is, hereby increased from $4 per day to $5 per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the closing of Third-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, in consequence of the dangerous condition of the roadway, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business.

Base Ball.

A very interesting contest took place yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, which attracted quite a numerous crowd of spectators, the occasion being the return game between the Atlantic and Alpha Clubs. The day was fine, the grounds in excellent order, and the play was more even than in the first match, the Alphas this time punishing ZETTLEIN's pitching for sixteen runs and a total of forty-one bases by clean hits. The score stood at twenty-one to sixteen at the close of the sixth inning, the Alphas batting in fine style in the fifth inning, REMSEN making the longest hit ever seen on the field, the ball going down to the corner near the entrance. In the last three innings the Atlantics scored eleven runs, finally coming in the victors by the score of 32 to 16. The score below gives all further particulars:

ATLANTIC.

	T.	O.	B.
Pearce, s. s.	4	3	3
Smith, 3d b.	11	0	6
Start, 1st b.	6	2	4
Chapman, l. f.	6	1	2
Ferguson, c.	2	3	3
Crane, c. f.	5	4	3
McDonald, r. f.	6	1	6
Pike, 2d b.	7	2	1
Zettlein, p.	3	6	1
Total	46	27	32

ALPHA.

	T.	O.	B.
Munn, s. s.	7	3	3
James, c.	3	3	1
Remsen, c. f.	12	3	3
Frederick, 3d b.	3	4	1
Jackson, r. f.	0	4	2
Kennedy, 1st b.	5	2	2
Woods, 2d b.	4	3	2
Helyer, p.	3	3	3
Valentine, l. f.	3	3	2
Total	41	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	5	7	3	3	0	5	6	0	0—32	
Alpha	0	8	0	1	2	5	0	0	0—16	

Umpire—Mr. BERGEN, of the Powhatan Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONK and JONES.
Time of Game—2 hours and 5 minutes.

Caught in His Own Trap.

United States Commissioner JOHN A. SHIELDS committed HENRY EETTS for trial yesterday for pretending to be a revenue officer, and, by means of the reputation which attaches to that position, inducing the complainants to bribe him not to make trouble for them. There were several charges against him, the first made by WILLIAM FROTZMAN. FROTZMAN stated that EETTS came to his cigar store, asked to see his license, looked over his stock and books and then arrested him, but offered to let him go for $25. This the witness refused to pay until EETTS had taken that part way to a Station-house, when he paid the money to avoid being locked up. Another man, HENRY SCHONBUGER, was more shrewd. EETTS came to his place, too, and made an examination; here also he demanded $25, and when it was refused arrested SCHONBUGER, and carried him to the Station-house. But when they got there, Mr. EETTS thought he would not go in, and SCHONBUGER took him in by force, complained of him, and had him locked up.

Probable Homicide.

At an early hour yesterday morning a quarrel occurred at No. 41 Warren-street, between JOHN GALLAGHER and OWEN LEARY, both journeymen shoemakers. The men had a dispute about some woman, and indulged in a brief struggle, more in joke than earnest, but their tempers becoming excited, the affair grew more serious, and was finally ended by GALLAGHER drawing a common shoe-knife and stabbing his opponent in the abdomen in two places. Both wounds are considered of a dangerous character. LEARY was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition, the House Surgeon not being able to determine whether the injuries will prove fatal or not. GALLAGHER was arrested and committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him. In all probability one of the Coroners will assume jurisdiction in the case to-day.

Coroner's Cases.

The remains of the man recently found at Pier No. 22 East River have been identified as those of JAMES CAREY, a resident of Brooklyn. He was a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, and was missing since Monday. He leaves a crippled widow and four children.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made the necessary *post-mortem* examination of the remains of the infant of ELIZA HETZEL, of No. 239 East Forty-seventh-street. The details of this case were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The physician discovered a compound fracture of the skull, showing that great violence had been used to cause the injury. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next. The mother is still at Bellevue Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J. Short Causes.

Nos.
977—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
1733—Whitevs. Jacobs et al.
1795—Prouty vs. Richardson et al.
1969—Bushnell vs. Cadwell et al.
1979—Maitland vs. Whilloch.
4551—Gruterrez vs. Pickert et al.
2449—First Nat. Bank of Richmond vs. Walker.
2685—Birdseye vs. Minthorn.
2833—Norton, Assignee, vs. N. Y. Oil Co.
2853—Albert, Receiver, vs. Walsh et al.
2877—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
3001—Morris et al. vs. Weeks.
3007—E. River Nat. Bk. vs. Harris.
3053—Ihmsen vs. Carhart.
3139—Anglo-Austrian B'nk vs. Fremont.
3225—Simpson vs. Cook.
3229—Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth vs. Gale et al.
3261—Comstock et al. vs. Dixon.
3283—Lesley vs. Atwood.
3307—Kayser et al. vs. Solomon et al.
3339—Smith vs. Boardman et al.
3391—Bryant vs. Hoffenback.
3411—Valk et al. vs. Koehler.
3415—Degraaf et al. vs. Papy.
3429—Videaux et al. vs. Herckenrath et al.
3531—Heidenheimer vs. Bacharach et al.
3553—Weymouth vs. N. Y. Wood Preserving Co.
3555—Coggswell vs. N. Y. and Iowa Silver Mining Co.
3559—Thomas vs. Ballard.
3609—Boyle et al. vs. Lynch.
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell et al.
3671—Hendricks vs. Horner et al.
3693—Lahan vs. O'Neill.
3715—Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
3733—Blood vs. Hickcox et al.
3751—Thomas et al. vs. Baker.
3753—Hicks et al. vs. Baker.
3777—Preuss vs. Schepeler et al.
3789—Gray vs. Wallenbeck.
3809—Ladd vs. Case, Jr., et al.
4067—Bass vs. Meyer, &c.
4061—Jerome vs. Smith.
4187—Davenport vs. Sharpe et al.
4181—Fitzsimmons vs. Dempsey, Ex't, &c.
4213—Sebastian et al. vs. Montgomery.
4233—Van Bell vs. Lord et al.
4311—Wetmore vs. Salinger.
4329—Goodrich vs. Daly et al.
4343—Manhattan Ins. Co. vs. Bruyn.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
4931—The People, &c., The Board of Education vs. Peter R. Sweeney, Chamberlain, &c.
1300—Stewart vs. Stewart.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
4136—Woodrow et al. vs. Campbell.
4632—Griffin, &c., vs. Clark, &c.
1312—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1898—Broadwell vs. Huffner.
2023—Blum et al. vs. Frank.
2272—Hopkins vs. Crandal et al.
2236—Emberson vs. Wicks.
2340—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
2356—Mittnacht vs. Faas et al.
2544—Wicks et al. vs. Oppenheimer.
2568—Rosenthal et al. vs. Lowenstein.
2642—Whiteside vs. Wolf et al.
2672—Straub vs. Millemann.
2720—Ballin vs. Hersch et al.
2732—Court vs. Nichols et al.
2802—Bartlett vs. Levi.
2854—Mehrbeck et al. vs. Hottes.
2962—Adler vs. Rasenband.
2910—Devlin vs. Bristol.
2996—Hedden et al. vs. Johnston et al.
3018—Davis et al. vs. Morning.
3080—Osgood et al., Rec'r, vs. Hopkins et al.
3092—Linsheimer et al. vs. Milleney et al.
3110—Bernheimer et al. vs. Kramer et al.
3186—Demarest & Co. vs. Healey.
3224—Johnston vs. Jackson et al.
3270—White vs. Jacobs et al.
3274—Spies vs. Cartan.
3318—Monteath vs. Rider Horse Shoe Nail Co.
3340—Smith vs. Boardman.
3360—Riley vs. Ranney et al.
3362—Hall vs. Dunn.
3376—Burrap et al. vs. Shute et al.
3412—Claflin et al. vs. Regensberger.
3422—Bridgman vs. Wilder Salamander Safe Co.
3426—Wondra et al. vs. Schlamm.
3428—Goldstren et al. vs. Schloss.
3494—Mott vs. Jewett et al.
3544—Codling vs. Rosenfeld.
3550—Gove vs. Dusenbury.
3570—Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.
3574—Bathgate vs. Hurd.
3588—Hues vs. Shields et al.
3608—Elsner vs. Miller et al.
3640—Michel vs. Geery.
3680—Brown et al. vs. Platt et al.
3716—Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
3728—Ladenburg et al. vs. Bechtel et al.
3732—Blood vs. Hickcox et al.
3734—Same vs. Same.
3816—Duyckinck, Adm'r, vs. Morrissey et al.
3828—Duwaldt vs. Williams.
3834—Bensel vs. Oliver.
3844—Blascoer vs. Mullegan.
3992—Brady vs. Heister.
4062—Shumway et al. vs. Desaix.
4138—Nat. City Bank of N.

noted on the receipt of the London Cable of the Bank of England action, in the forenoon, were firmer near the close of the day, and finally closed on the 5-20s of 1867 quite up to the rate of yesterday, and on the 5-20s of 1862 at a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. The other descriptions of the 5-20s, and also the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and the 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s, left off steady.

The Railway market ran wild on New-York Central, the extreme differences in price being 70¼@78½ ₱ cent., the lowest sales being made about 11 o'clock A. M., and the highest about 12:30 P. M. The subsequent transactions were less excited at 77⅞@177½ ₱ cent. The excitement on Chicago and Rock Island was also a feature of the day's market. The sales altogether were over 15,000 shares, and the variations in price 135@132 ₱ cent. The other Western Stocks, and also Reading and Hudson River, were somewhat feverish in sympathy with Central and Rock Island, but the ultimate quotations were rather better than on Wednesday.

No particular changes occurred in the State Bonds or in the Miscellaneous Shares. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¾	116⅞
American Gold Coin	135¾	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	66⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57¾
Missouri Bonds	88½	88½
North Carolina Bonds, new	54⅝	55¼
New-York Central	172⅜	177⅞
Reading Railway	94⅝	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	131⅛	130⅞
Northwest Common	86¾	85⅝
Northwest Preferred	97⅜	97¾
Michigan Southern	103¼	105½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	142½	146
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅞	91¾
Pacific Mail Company	91⅞	92⅝
St. Paul Preferred	85¾	85¾
St. Paul Common	76¾	77¼
Toledo and Wabash	71¼	73
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	32¾
Mariposa Preferred	42½	43¼
Lake Shore	102½	104¼
Hudson River	151	154⅝
Louisiana Levee 6s	69¼	69⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....118⅝ | 5-20 coup., 1867.....116⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881.....118¾ | 5-20 coup., 1868.....116⅞
5-20 reg., 1862.....113¼ | 5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871.....128¼
5-20 coup., 1862.....113⅝ | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871..128
5-20 coup., 1864.....113⅝ | End. coup., 1871.....128
5-20 reg., 1865.....113⅝ | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874..120¾
5-20 coup., 1865.....113⅞ | End coup., '74.....120
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.....116⅛ | 10-40 reg.....107⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.....116⅜ | 10-40 coup.....108¼
5-20 reg., 1867.....116⅛ | 6s Currency.....106¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	Louisiana 6s, levee bds. 69¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	Louisiana 8s, levee bds. 89
Kentucky 6s	California 7s	127¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. 79, aft '70	100¼	California 7s, large bds. 127¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, 70	100¼	Connecticut 6s	101
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100¼	Rhode Island 6s	101
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 8s	102
Indiana 5 ₱ c., 72	97¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '68	97¾	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	107
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	98	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	67¾	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66¼	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101¾
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57¾	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101¾
Virginia 6s, new bds	62	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101¾
Georgia 7s, new bds	95¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101¾
North Carolina 6s	60¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101¾
North Car. 6s, n. bds	55¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '72	100
Missouri 6s	88¾	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1s	90½	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97
Louisiana 6s	69¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of North Amer	111¾
Mechanics'	133½	Hanover	108
America	148	Metropolitan	142
Phenix	108	Nassau	103
Fulton	160	Shoe and Leather	130½
Butchers & Drovers	133	Corn Exchange	135
Mechanics & Tradrs'	130	Continental	101½
National	110	Imp. and Traders'	131
Merchants' Ex	117	Park	160
Commerce	126	First National	210
Ocean	106	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	112	Ninth National	112¾
Citizens'	150	Gold Exchange	139
Bank of the Republic	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	85	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85	Cleve. & P. 3d M	91
Erie 7s, 5th M.	73	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	86
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Chi. & Alton 1st M	102
H. R. 7s, 1st M.	1863-70	100	Chi. & Alton inc	91¾
H. R. 7s, 2d M.	S. F.	85½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	91
Harlem 1st M	95	Ohio & Miss. Con.	68
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	92	Dub. & Sioux 1st M	90½
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	7 ₱ c.	96	Peninsula R. R. bds	89¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	10
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90¾
Del., L. & W., 1st M	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	88¾
Tol. & W. 2d M	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	76	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85¼
Tol., W. & W. c. & S. F.	81	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	85¾
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	101	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80¾
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	77½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	80
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95	Am. D'k & Imp'mt	s 9
Chi. & Ft. 1. 1st M	96½	Connecticut War	n 1)
Chi. Ind. & F.	55	Tol. Peoria & W.	31½
Morris & Essex 1st M.	96	Tol. Peoria & W.	30¾
Morris & Essex 2d M.	81¾	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	81¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99	Iron Mountain bonds	84
N. J. Cen. 1st M	98	Lake Shore Div. bds.	89½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $8,076,103; total payments, $7,222,248; balance, $81,703,808. The receipts include, for Customs, $440,000; for Gold Notes, $1,240,000.

MR. JOHN B. MANNING, of MANNING & DE FOREST, No. 19 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Among the many extraordinary precedents which Mr. Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, New-York, as the ready and always convenient instrument of GOULD and FISK, Jr., has attempted to establish as Wall-street law is one which is not unlikely very soon to return to plague the inventors. We refer to the *ex parte* attachments issued against the bank accounts of private individuals on the mere suspicion that they owe money to, or hold money for, the defendants in any given case, as, for example, the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This principle of attachment being acted upon in such case affords, of course, due license to move for attachments against the Bank accounts of the opposite party. The conclusion is irresistible that if Mr. GOULD or Mr. FISK, Jr., can pounce down upon the private Bank balances of Mr. CRANE and Mr. BAKER, on the suspicion that they are concerned for the Corporation of the Union Pacific Railway, the unpaid or defrauded creditors of the Erie Railway Corporation, or the holders of the unpaid mortgage coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, can attach the Bank accounts of the Broad-street Brokers' firm, in which the President and Treasurer of the Erie Corporation is known to be a partner. In such an event the consequences would be infinitely more important to the Street than the annoyances caused by the attachments upon the Corn Exchange Bank in the case of Mr. CRANE, and upon the Bank of the State and the Continental Bank in the case of Mr. BAKER. These gentlemen had very small balances to their credit; they are not engaged in active daily transactions, to large and widely distributed amounts; no one suffered by being caught with, or inconvenienced by their uncertified checks; they really owed nothing to the Union Pacific corporation, and, if the fact were otherwise, they knew that FISK, Jr., had no real claim upon their balances, and that TWEED, Jr., was acting as a bogus Receiver, under BARNARD, in attempting to lay claim to them.

If the creditors of the Erie corporation, or the Bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western should attempt to seek redress upon GOULD personally, or by attachment upon the Bank balances of his Broad-street firm, the force and consequences of the precedent might be illustrated in a very unexpected as well as very disagreeable way.

The conduct of BARNARD, and of his "Receiver," TWEED, Jr., in this Union Pacific case, is an extraordinary chapter in judicial abuse and folly. FISK, Jr., attempted to blackmail this great corporation through BARNARD's Court. His action was resisted and the case transferred to the Federal Court. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the whole action of BARNARD and of TWEED, Jr., was a nullity, but refused to restrain their further illegal action. They consequently continued their annoyances. TWEED, Jr., broke open the Fire-Proof Safe of the Company, and then began his raid upon the Bank accounts of every one suspected of dealing with the Company.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* for a copy of their very useful pamphlet, recently issued, giving the prices of Gold, Stocks, Governments and Exchange for several years, up to Jan. 1, 1869, with other financial and commercial statistics.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	26	Tar, bbls	....
Cotton, bales	546	Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	62
Flour, bbls	3,017	Petroleum, refd., bbls.	1,108
Flour, bbls	10,124	Pork, bbls	25
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	158
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Lard, pkgs	50
Cornmeal, bbl	1,300	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	10,999	Beef, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	11,006	Butter, pkgs	1,725
Rye, bushels	8,500	Cheese, pkgs	959
Malt, bushels	5,125	Lard Oil, pkgs	....
Barley, bushels	....	Tallow, pkgs	....
Oats, bushels	31,194	Grease, pkgs	50
Peas, bushels	....	Stearine, pkgs	50
Beans, bushels	864	Starch, pkgs	655
Grass seed, bushels	....	Tobacco, hhds	165
Flaxseed, bushels	24	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	276
Dried Fruit, pkgs	8	Whisky, bbls	1,020
Hides, No	73	Wool, bales	234
Hides, bundles	230	Oil Cake, pkgs	108
Hemp, bales	....	Peanuts, bags	50
Hops, bales	520	Skins, bundles	1
Leather, sides	7,028	Beeswax, pkgs	5
Resin, bbls	316	Red Oil, bbls	10
Crude Turp., bbls	....		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Der Adler*, for Danzig—2,342 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Mozart*, for Cadiz—2,400 bbls. Flour, 5,000 Staves.

By the ship *Shakespeare*, for Hamburg—6,980 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—690 bales Cotton, 1,280 bbls. Resin, 50 hhds. Tallow, 46 hhds. Tobacco, 130 bales Tobacco, 25 tons Mahogany, 30 bales Furs.

ASHES—Continued in request at ₱ 75@8 for Pots, and $9 12½@9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been no business of moment reported to-day, though buyers have had any amount of inquiries for prices. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14¾c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, [illegible] bales, 28c.@29c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¼c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½@c.@c., gold, ₱ lb. Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up the week's business in other than Rio, thus: 20,000 mats Java ex *Ida Gertrude & Reynard*, sold in lots; 316 bags Java, sold in lots within our range; 1,730 bags Maracaibo, *D. R. Babee*, 4,101 bags Maracaibo, of sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 150 bags Laguayra, and 875 bags Curacoa, sold on private terms; 3,569 bags Ceylon, ex *Sunny Side*, and 3,000 bags Ceylon, on stock, sold on private terms; 1,150 bags St. Domingo, sold for export to Europe on private terms. Stock of Rio in first hands to-day, 89,070 bags; of other kinds, 27,847 bags; and 21,878 mats. Included in the stock were of Java, 1,960 bags, 21,878 mats; Ceylon, 2,000 bags; Maracaibo, 5,377 bags; Laguayra, 7,962 bags; Costa Rica, 1,672 bags; Manilla, 6,769 bags; Savanilla, 810 bags, and of Bombay, 1,297 bags.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased since our last, at essentially unaltered prices, though the tendency has been slightly in favor of buyers. The week's sales, including 1,910 bales to spinners, 1,691 bales to shippers, 726 bales to speculators, and 471 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
Good Ordinary	26¼	26⅜	26¾	27
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	4,308
Receipts last week	6,619
Receipts preceding week	5,813
Receipts since Jan. 1	209,988
Receipts same period in 1868	277,632
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Export clearances since our last	660
Exports since Jan. 1	130,154
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	315,225
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stockon hand here	93,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,037,000
Receipts same time in 1867-8	2,061,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,191,000
Exports same time last year	1,482,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Export crop in Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	305,000
Estimated stock same time last year	230,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,238
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,000
Crop of 1866-7	2,951,986

EGGS—The market is without noticeable change. Receipts continue full, but receivers find no difficulty in keeping their floors clear at the ruling rates. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 20¼c.@21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20c.@20¼c.; Ordinary Western, 20c.@20¼c.; Western, by express, 20c.@22¼c.; Canada, 20c.@20¾c. @ dozen.

FRUIT—Trade is generally slow. Strawberries have made their appearance, but as yet in too limited quantities to give a quotation. We quote: Apples, Russett, $6@$7; Apples, Common, $3 50@$4 50; Baldwin, $6@$7; Apples, Spitzenburg, $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. The Dried Fruit market is inactive, and prices are not an firm, although lots are held at previous rates. We quote: Apples, State, fine, 15c.@15½c.; Apples, State, good, 13½c.@14¼c.; Apples, Western, 1-c.@14¾c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 12½c.@13½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 11¾c.@12¼c.; New Peaches, pumice, 28c.@29c.; Peaches, good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12¾c.@13c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand and lower in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; very inferior to fair extra State at $6 20@$6 45; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 60@$6 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 50
Southern Flour is in limited demand at unaltered prices; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $6 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 @12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in light request at $6 75@$10 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 280 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 65@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate request at $4 35@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to-day and quoted off 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel on a more liberal offering and a very moderate inquiry, the principal purchases having been made by two export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber do. at $1 60. No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 53, No. 2 Spring at $1 44@$1 46, chiefly at $1 45 delivered, Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 48, and White California at $1 70@$1 75, the latter price for smaller lots, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and quoted cheaper, closing quite heavily. The demand has been almost wholly for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 90c.@94c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 92c.@92¼c. for Prime; 91c.@92c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 92c.@96c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and 86c.@89c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 32@$1 36 for Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has been quite dull. A small lot of Canada West changed hands on private terms. Barley Malt is very quiet at $1 85@$1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats have been scarce and in demand, but held above the views of buyers; sales have been reported of 21,500 bushels Western at 86¼c.@87c., closing strong at 87c., in store, and 87½c.@89c. from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel. There is nothing doing in Barley, and prices are entirely nominal. Canada Peas are dull. Southern Black Eye are in better favor, with a few reported sales. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 30@$2 35; Beans, Marrow, prime, $2 85@$2 75; Beans, Medimna, prime, $2 30@$2 40; Peas, Canada, free, $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Peas, Southern Black Eye, $3 25@$3 35 ₱ bag.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at from 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 5c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Business has been on a comparatively moderate scale since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 515 hhds. Barbados, part at 57c.; 130 hhds. Demarara at 55c., and some Cuba Muscovada at 52c. @53c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, comprised 13,475 hhds. Cuba, 3,252 hhds. English Islands, 209 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@ 85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail, thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@51c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	55c.@60c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	55c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—A further yielding in the price of Spirits Turpentine has been reported to-day, with rather free sellers at the reduced figures, while the demand has been fair, but not remarkably active, on the basis of 45c.@45¼c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., chiefly at our quotations, in part to arrive. A sale of 50 bbls. was made at 46c. ₱ gallon for shipping, from the dock. The receipts were 62 bbls. Nothing really new transpired in Crude Turpentine or Tar. A very firm market has been noted for all kinds of Resins, with a slight offering and a good inquiry, particularly for Strained and Good Strained, at from $2 65@$2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. Strained at $2 65 ₱ 280 lbs. Job lots of No. 2 were disposed of, partly at $2 80@$2 85, and of Pale at $5 87½@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin amounted to 316 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47½c., chiefly at 45c.@45½c., for Merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 60@ $12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 70@$2 80; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. The export clearances included 1,280 bbls. Resin, by the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has not been much animation in the general market to-day. The main dealings have been in Refined Oil. Buyers, however, have shown less disposition to operate at the extreme prices claimed by holders of straight lines. In Crude, in bulk, there has been but little business reported, generally at 17¾c.@18c., though the bids for lines ran as low as 17¼c. ₱ gallon. Most holders claimed 18c. ₱ gallon. For barreled Crude there was some inquiry on the basis of 23c., but holders were asking 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; 840 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. Refined has not been offered freely, and has been in most request at rather stronger prices. Sales were reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White at 32c.@32¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of May delivery, on private terms; 4,000 bbls. do., June, July, August and September delivery, at 35c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White at 32¼c.@ 32½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., last half of May delivery, mostly at 32¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May and June delivery, at 32½c., and 1,500 bbls. do., July, August and September delivery, at 35c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,108 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,910 bbls. The export clearances included 5,530 bbls. Refined Petroleum by the ship *Shakespeare*, for Hamburg, and 2,342 bbls. do. by bark *Der Adler*, for Dantzic.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are plenty, with a dull and drooping market. New are beginning to arrive from the South, but are rather small, selling at $7@$10 ₱ bbl. Peas are quite plenty and lower, lots a little off selling at $1 ₱ bushel. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 25@$1 50; Peach Blows, $2@$2 50; Prince Alberts, $1 75@2; Mercers, $2@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Bermudas, New, $11@$12 ₱ bbl. Onions, Red, $6@$9; Onions, Yellow, $7@$9; Onions, Bermuda, $15; Marrow Squash, $6@$6 50; Russia Turnips, $1@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Green Peas, ₱ bushel, $1 50@2; Tomatoes, Bermuda, crate, $1@$1 50.

POULTRY AND GAME—There is a moderate demand for Poultry, but with light receipts, prices remain firm. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls and Chickens, ₱ lb., 22c.@24c.; Turkeys, ₱ lb., 23c.@26c.; Ducks, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 25@$1 50; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, $1@$1 50; Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen, $1@$1 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, closing heavily and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $31 10@$31 25, closing at $31 12, cash, for New Mess; $31 for Old Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50@$30 62½ for Thin Mess, and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime and Extra, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and steady; sales equal to 158 packages, at 15c.@16c. for Pickled Bellies and Pickled Hams; 19c.@20c. for bagged do., and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy; sales of 90 boxes, including Long Clear on private terms and iscentered City at 18¼c.@18¾c. Lard has not been much in price, but has been very sparingly dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tierces and bbls. at 16¼c.@18¾c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17¼c.@18c. for Prime and 18c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 150 tierces. Tierces Beef in demand and firmer, including New Prime Mess at $20@$28; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce; sales 190 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARR & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 14,618 packages, all of which are small tubs of new crop. A fair demand has prevailed during the week sufficient to absorb receipts daily, and at the close of the week the market was hardly as active as quate to the demand, with some sales of extra lines of State tubs at 42c. Old crop Butter continues to drag heavily, there being actually no demand for the article, but a large increase in receipts of new, which may be expected next week, will probably add in ridding the market of the incumbrance. Our advices from Europe, Canada and the dairy districts of this country fully confirm our views previously expressed, viz.: that the present crop of Butter will prove to be largely in excess over any previous season, sufficient to defeat all attempts of speculators to control. A full consumptive demand, with prices to insure its continuance, is therefore the the only policy that can be safely pursued by the dairymen or the trade. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra Yellow, ₱ lb	35c.@40c.
State firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	30c.@35c.
Western firkins, Extra, ₱ lb	27c.@30c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	25c.@30c.
Canada, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	25c.@30c.
Western and Canada, Common, ₱ lb	23c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	40c.@42c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	37c.@39c.
Pennsylvania and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Ex.	
tra, ₱ lb	43c.@45c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	33c.@36c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	30c.@35c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 3,590 boxes. Sales of 1,000 boxes were new crop, of all shades of quality and condition. Old crop Cheese is nearly out of market, and next week our quotations will be discontinued. The English markets are nearly as bare of stock as our own, and an active demand exists for good parcels of new to supply their present wants; this is a dangerous position for the trade to begin the handling of new crop at the highest rates ever known, and for a market, too, which is subject to the most extreme fluctuations in a brief time. Dealers are wary and cautious. Knowing that notwithstanding the decrease in the make, prices must necessarily gradually decline, with the natural increase of quantity and receipts, and until prices are once more reduced to a point that will place stock in the reach of the poor and cheapest English consumptive demand, the trade here in the article will be fitful and unstable, because it is unsafe and likely to be unremunerative. The local trade in Cheese for consumption is yearly increasing, and assumes greater importance, but at any approximation to present prices, the trade would diminish and prove of no consideration. We quote:

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	22	@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	21	@21¾
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	22	@23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	20	@21

SUGARS—There has been more activity in the market for raw Sugars since our last, especially for refining grades, and rather more steadiness has been noted in prices, though there has been no quotable change in figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 hhds. Cuba, and Porto Rico at from 11¾c.@12½c., chiefly 11¾c.@11¾c. for refining grades of Cuba, and 330 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@12¾c. for No. 2 to Box Sugars, 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 13, at 12c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¼c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c. @12¼c.; Manilla, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c. @11¾c.; Refined Sugars have attracted more attention at from 13¾c.@16c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. The business in Raw Sugars during the past week Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado, Hhds.
Stock, May 1, 1869	62,376	101,606	66,167	590
Receipts, since 1st inst	6,132	4,125	9,491	124
Total	68,002	105,731	75,658	714
Sales, sin.ce 1st inst	3,762	1,850	....	....
Stock this day, May 6, 1869	64,240	103,881	75,658	714
Stock, May 5, 1868	37,863	30,277	21,964	....
Stock, May 7, 1867	42,762	38,936	62,521	70

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES. Principal characters by Mlles. Irma and Tostee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
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PARIS. (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It was officially announced by the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department of the British Government, last night, that instructions had been sent to the Minister at Madrid to make certain interpellations relative to the seizure of the *Mary Lowell*.

The Irish Church bill was under discussion last night in the British House of Commons in Committee. A member moved that the clause providing compensation for Maynooth College from the Church fund be stricken out. Mr. GLADSTONE showed the inconsistency of paying the *Legium Donum* compensation out of the fund and denying a similar act of justice to the Romish Church. On a division the amendment was lost.

In an equity suit, (The United States *vs.* COLIN MCRAE,) to compel the defendant to account for and restore moneys received by him as agent of the late "Confederate States Government" in England, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, and numerous arrests, including army officers, have been made.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Central Underground Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole in the Senate yesterday, amended, and ordered to its third reading. In the Assembly, the Bribery bill was passed without opposition. A Conference Committee of the two Houses has been appointed on the Supply bill. In the Assembly, last evening, new City and County Tax Levies were sprung by the Tammany Ring and pushed through. To the City Levy over three millions are added.

GENERAL.

A revolution, it is reported, has broken out in the State of Guerrero, Mexico. Troops had been sent to suppress it, and some fighting was reported. There seems to be a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction in the Republic, and a secession of the Northern States is talked of.

All the preparations for laying the last rail of the Central Pacific Railroad, to-morrow, have been completed, and the ceremony is expected to be one of great interest. EX-Governor SANFORD, of California, President of the road, has gone out to the end of the line to lay the rail. Festivities in honor of the event will be held in Sacramento, Chicago and other cities of the West.

The Washington Mount Vernon Estate was advertised in the Alexandria *Gazette* yesterday, for sale on the 10th prox.

The strike of the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania is indefinitely postponed.

The channels at the mouth of the Mississippi River are to be deepened and the navigation improved.

Baron VON GEROLT, Prussian Minister at Washington, sailed from Baltimore, on Wednesday, on the Bremen steamer; also Major A. M. HANCOCK, United States Consul at Malaga.

PRISCILLA BRADLEY, who poisoned an entire family in Wiconico County, Md., some time ago, has escaped from confinement. She was taken from the jail a few days ago to the lunatic hospital at Baltimore by a sheriff, but, as the authorities there refused to receive her, considering her perfectly sane, she was turned back, and, on the way to her old quarters, she managed to slip off.

Sergeant ROBINSON, the soldier who saved the life of Secretary SEWARD at the time of PAYNE's assault, has received a gold check for $500 from citizens of Nevada. He is at present a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

Dr. RICHARD P. JONES, agent of French's Circus, at Buffalo, committed suicide at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by swallowing an ounce of laudanum, which he obtained under pretence of relieving neuralgia.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ohio, is in session in Cincinnati. On Wednesday the members visited the tomb of Ex-President HARRISON. This is reported in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition. The mound is covered with rubbish, and is surrounded by a broken-down fence and brick wall.

Active preparations are being made for the opening of the political campaign in Virginia.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts, assembled at Worcester, adjourned yesterday afternoon. The only important action, aside from the routine business, was in establishing missionary operations in the Diocese on a voluntary basis, in place of making contribution a Church requirement. This action is expected to largely increase the missionary spirit in the Church.

At a recent meeting of the Newton, N. J., Presbytery, it was announced that Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR was willing to present to the Presbytery the new Academy and grounds at Blairstown, after the same should be completed and prepared for use; and in addition thereto, endow the institution with a sufficient sum to educate, free of cost, the children of the ministers of that Presbytery.

At the third annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, last evening, it was announced that bequests had lately been received to the amount of $400,000, to enable it to carry out its objects. The annual election of officers took place.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, had a battalion drill and reception at the Rink in Clermont-avenue last evening. It was a brilliant affair.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution to close Third-avenue between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, in consequence of its dangerous condition, and reconsidered the resolution raising the pay of Inspectors of Sewers from $4 to $5 per day.

A number of Dutch emigrants arrived in Richmond, Va., yesterday, and were preparing to settle in the interior of the State.

Mr. GEO. F. TRAIN lectured on Temperance and other subjects at Cooper Institute last evening.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York City Magdalen Society, corner Fifth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. A large assemblage of ladies, and several clergymen were present.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday. Officers were elected and a Committee appointed to send a telegram on Saturday to the San Francisco Chamber, congratulating that body on the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, yesterday, laid the corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church, to be called Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG delivered the address on the occasion.

A lecture upon the relations of free trade to the interests of workingmen was given last night by Professor PERRY, at Cooperative Hall, No. 214 Bowery.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn Bible Society was held in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. TALMAGE, Rev. Dr. FLETCHER, Rev. H. W. STORRS, D. D., and Mr. BUCK, President of the Society.

The Sunday Schools of St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Grace Church, and Christ Church, Williamsburg, celebrated their May anniversary yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Bishop LITTLEJOHN and others.

Cotton was sold more freely yesterday, but at less buoyant prices. A limited business was transacted in most kinds of Breadstuffs at easier rates. Provisions quiet and irregular. Sugars were more sought after. Refined Petroleum was in fair demand. Freights were quiet, but quoted stronger.

The number of animals received the past week consists of 5,677 live cattle, 67 cows, 2,060 calves, 18,759 sheep, and 22,427 swine. Beef cattle are in excellent request, and quick sales for good ones, at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., net weight. The supply is of a good quality. A few extras were sold for 17c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Cows and calves are unchanged and dull. Sheep are moderate at previous rates. Most of the sales seem to be made at about 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Many prime sheep are sold at 8c. ₱ lb., if they are fat and have not been sheared. Good lambs are worth 14c.@18c., alive. Prices of swine are steady at 9c.@9½c., with prime at 9¾c., ₱ lb., live weight. Dressed corn-fattened, 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

Republican Policy in Missouri.

Influential exponents of Republican opinion in Missouri continue the advocacy of a more liberal policy in State affairs than has obtained since the war. If ever stern and even proscriptive measures had a justification, it was amidst the trials and tribulations which beset the adherents of the National Government in Missouri. The wisdom of severe proscriptive measures may never be perfectly clear, but they certainly had a very good excuse in the dangers which threatened the loyal authority of the State, and the savage spirit by which its local assailants were actuated. The wisdom or folly of the sweeping system of disfranchisement to which the loyalists resorted, is not now in dispute. The fact is all that concerns us—the fact that rebel Missourians and their sympathizers were stripped of political power, made subject to the test-oath, and have since remained disfranchised. The maintenance of tests and disabilities has formed part of the Republican policy, and has hitherto been sustained by the majority of voters. With the elevation of GRANT to the Presidency, and the assurance that the work of Reconstruction will be finished, has come the expression of a desire for the removal of these evidences of strife. The occasion of disfranchisement having ceased, there remains no just pretext for continuing the penalty; while there are many cogent reasons for adopting a liberal and conciliatory course—one that shall have the effect of obliterating the ground of contention, and of strengthening the Republican Party by depriving its opponents of their most formidable weapon.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, whose devotion to the Radical policy none can impugn, is vigorously pressing upon its friends the necessity of throwing overboard proscription, and courting support by the exercise of justice and generosity. It urges that though the harsh measures in force were, when enacted, required in the interest of the State, they "no longer promote, but now retard" its welfare. The expediency which dictated disfranchisement now suggests its abrogation. Says the *Democrat*:

> "The Radical Party now stands at the parting of two ways. On one hand lie the passions and prejudices of the war, and all the temporary measures devised to bear the State safely through a time of civil strife. On the other lie the harmony and good will of peace and repeal of war measures as fast as they may prove unnecessary. The State needs peace. The public welfare demands the early adoption of a peaceful and peace-bringing policy. Will the Radical Party, wise and patriotic as ever, move forward to promote the welfare of the State? One element says: 'These laws were of our creation; they gratify our feelings; they suit men who want certain local offices.' But we reply, when your house was building, an unsightly scaffolding was needed. But the splendid structure stands now completed from solid foundation to lofty dome. How long shall the ugly scaffold hide its beauty?"

The magnanimous policy to which the Chicago Convention pledged the Republican Party is as expedient as it is equitable. Tests and disabilities engender hatred and opposition to law, and these are not influences that contribute to pacification and prosperity. And as the continued power of the party is contingent upon its usefulness and its capacity for healing the wounds of the war, we must regard proscriptive measures as serviceable to the Democracy. The voters who love justice better than party, and prefer generosity to vindictiveness, are sufficiently numerous in Missouri to awaken anxiety in quarters not impervious to the logic of events. The St. Louis *Democrat* discerns difficulty in the distance, and recommends the restoration of the franchise even to rebels.

Every consideration that favors liberal and conciliatory measures in Missouri applies with equal force to Tennessee. The causes of proscription were the same in both States, and the motives which prompt its abandonment in the one case possess similar virtue in the other. The tests and disabilities to which they adhere are a scandal to the party which is responsible for them, and a source of material injury to the local population. Both States have more to dread from partisan malignity and shortsightedness than from those to whom they deny political privileges.

The Unemployed Poor in England.

A movement is now going on in England which seems to us to deserve more attention than has been accorded to it. It consists in a somewhat extensive plan, encouraged by the Government and sanctioned by many public men, for the deportation of artisans and laborers who are temporarily unable to obtain employment in their own country. The Government has recently discharged large numbers of hands from Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards, and the families of these men were at once reduced to want. Any one who is acquainted with the general thriftlessness of the English working classes will scarcely need to be informed that these workmen had made no provision for the future. A fortnight of enforced idleness brought their children to the poorhouse. In this crisis the Government stepped forward and offered to convey as many families to Canada as could be accommodated in the troop-ships now going out to carry the recalled regiments home. In addition to this, Mr. TORRENS, M. P., and other gentlemen, are devising a great project for the transference of the unemployed to Australia and various colonies, and the public are invited to contribute funds toward this purpose; while Parliament is to be asked to organize emigration on a grander scale than can be aimed at by merely private effort.

It is a matter of no slight moment that England should thus formally proclaim her incompetency to deal with her own industrious classes. There must be grievous mismanagement of the immense sums annually raised for the relief of the poor before so complete a failure of the system could have been rendered possible. Fortunately for the peace of the country, it is a Liberal Government, and therefore a popular one, which attempts to meet the labor difficulty by the half involuntary transportation of some thousands of workingmen. Had a Conservative Ministry devised this scheme, we can easily conceive of the indignant outcries which would have arisen against the cruelty of first misgoverning men and then driving them into exile. The people, however, place unfaltering confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE, and there are few measures which, in their present mood, they would not be prepared to accept at his hands. These are immaterial questions to us. What we are concerned to notice is the manifest short-sightedness of the policy now being pursued in England, and the mistake which the Admiralty and Mr. TORRENS commit when they suppose that by casting out trained workmen from England they have compensated for the effects of a systematic violation of economic laws.

The local administration of the Poor-law system in England is now admitted on all hands to be perverse and fatuous to the last degree. The money which might and ought to go to the relief of temporary distress, and so enable men to pass safely through a period of misfortune, is mischievously intercepted by a class whose fathers and grandfathers "lived upon the parish," and found it a much easier method of existence than the one known to the honest poor. The machinery intended to prevent habitual pauperism has created pauperism in its most abject and virulent form. The first step of wise statesmen would be to amend these acknowledged evils; and if the task were difficult, it is all the more reason why it should be approached without delay. We find, however, that the English Government has no time to bestow upon this subject. By far the most pressing and the most dangerous problem in English social life at this moment is how to deal with the unemployed. No one would suppose that the question was of the smallest importance to read the debates in Parliament. Night after night, week after week, is consumed in discussions of immense length upon the measure for abolishing the Irish Church. We do not say that it is not an important measure, but in comparison with the condition of the working classes throughout Great Britain it dwarfs to small dimensions. The Irish Church is by no means the root of Irish discontent, and it would have kept yet another year. But this discontent of the working classes is an urgent matter. It demands wise and prompt treatment, like a disease which may be cured in an early stage, but which neglect may render fatal. It is melancholy to observe how blind even the foremost of British statesmen are to the one great peril which at this moment threatens their country. The working classes will soon begin to perceive that the Government which can see no remedy for their hardships and sufferings but their expulsion from their native land, deserves to be overthrown. They may go further, and ask why they should assist in the maintenance of a form of polity which pauperized large sections of the community, and drove the classes who are actually willing to work into exile?

England cannot afford to lose the men she is now hurrying off to Canada or Australia. It is not the pauper class who are under sentence of expatriation. They do not want to earn their bread, in England or anywhere else, and therefore they decline to be sent abroad. Moreover, most other nations have burdens of their own to bear, and would object to England shifting hers upon them. There is no people which desires the immigration of hordes of paupers. No doubt if England could get rid of the classes who *will* not work, she would be relieved but only for a time, for the same classes would soon grow up again under the fostering influence of her Poor-law system. The accumulation of large estates, which keep miles of country uncultivated and as mere "preserves" for game, while the unemployed starve in great cities, is also an evil which must in some way be redressed before what is called a "surplus population" can be provided for. The large landowners will some day probably be required to keep a certain portion of their estates under cultivation. This is among the Radical measures of the future.

We need not go over all the suggestions that might be offered with the same end in view; because before any practical interest can be taken in the subject here we must have some assurance that English statesmen are alive to its importance. We fully believe that men like Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. STANSFELD can foresee that the elbowing out of their country of a few thousand starving artisans is no solution of the labor problem, but is rather the extravagant act of the profligate, who cares not what disasters he may incur in the future so that he can tide over the difficulties of the present moment. The time may come when the workmen will resent the trifling to which grave questions affecting their interests are subjected. They asked for bread and their rulers gave them an emigration ticket. Is this what we are to understand by a "truly Liberal" policy?

There must be some means of finding employment in England for the people who are *willing* to work, and the industrious classes will very shortly set themselves seriously to find out what these means are. Emigration from so small a country as England will always be desirable for some; but voluntary emigration is no hardship, whereas these dock-yard artisans and others who are being turned adrift are not likely to cherish much affection for the country which has proved but a stony mother to them. England is weakened by the loss of such men, and she ought not to part with them until every expedient for keeping them within her own area had failed. It is not for us, we repeat, to indicate the precise means by which the desired result can be produced. This is the work of practical English statesmen, and, as it is the great difficulty of the age, no man deserves to be called a great statesman who evades or trifles with it. Pauperism in England is no new phenomenon—everybody is familiar with it; and yet even Mr. GLADSTONE has never done more than utter some very fine sentiments with reference to it. Surely it will be a great defect in his career if he continues to miss the opportunity of rendering inestimable services to the unemployed and the poor, whose melancholy appeals must constantly reach his ear. England may drive away her skilled artisans, but she has not rendered her inner position more secure by that course. We doubt even whether she has strengthened her outward defences or placed herself in nobler position before the rest of the world.

The Erie Railroad Managers.

The Erie Ring is getting its hands full. It has too many irons in the fire, and if it is not very careful some of them will get badly burned. One would suppose that running the road and seeing to it that the stockholders don't get any of the money, would sufficiently engross the minds of ordinary men, and so it would. But FISK & Co. are by no means ordinary men: in one sense, perhaps, they may be considered in that light,—but even in that they are *extraordinarily* ordinary men. They have just now a struggle to get Governor HOFFMAN to sign the bill which they have *induced* the Legislature to pass, by which they propose to prevent the stockholders, not directly from getting any of the money which their own road earns, (there is no need of a special bill for that, so long as *they* remain in office,) but from ever turning them out of office. How much of a struggle this will prove to be, remains to be seen.

But they are apparently a little uncertain about the result, for they have for a time dropped railroad matters and gone into the business of libel suits. Beginning with SAM BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, whom they locked up in jail for a whole night, and coming to the money editor of the TIMES, whom they *would* have locked up in the same way, if their learned counsel had known enough of geography to advise them that Staten Island is not within the Southern Judicial District of this State, they have finally fallen upon a fellow-director in the Pacific Railroad, and have sued him for libel in saying that he did not mean to pay them any *more* blackmail. Perhaps they will profit as much by that libel suit, as by the others they have undertaken.

We take the liberty of reminding this amiable, upright and enterprising party that some of their many operations may prove to be unremunerative, and that libel suits, as a general thing, are not among the most profitable business enterprises of the day.

The New Board of Education.

Mayor HALL has certainly made what must be considered, on the whole, excellent appointments for the new Board of Education. By the bill, as passed, he was invested with authority to appoint the members of the new Board, who shall hold office till 1871, after which the Board is to be elected by the popular vote,—subject to the terms of the law, which is so worded as to provide that seven of the twelve members shall be Democrats, and five Republicans. The old Board consisted of twenty-one members,—and in the body which has been legislated out of existence, nineteen were Democrats and only two Republicans. In the new Board a three-fourths vote is required for any appropriation,—so that if there are four honest men out of the dozen, it will be possible for them to prevent corruption or extravagance, as well as partisanship or sectarianism in the management of our school system.

In making the appointments, the Mayor filed a memoranda, setting forth his grounds of action in respect to the general subject and to each of the individuals appointed. He claims to have chosen his appointees with regard to their fitness and to the due representation of the various interests involved. Thus he selected the experienced President of the retiring Board and another of its oldest officers familiar with the educational wants of the poorer classes; and thus also he selected a representative of the Israelites, a representative of the Germans, two representatives versed in finances and accounts, three representatives of the local reform party, known as the Citizens' Association, a representative familiar with legislation, another who is "acquainted with human nature," and another who has "indisputable recommendation." All this is very characteristic of Mayor HALL, whose common sense is underlaid with a humor that breaks forth on every possible occasion.

His Honor also indulges in some other memoranda, which we fear have not much common sense and but little humor. He wants children "educated in ideas more than in words"—as though the main object of common school education was not to teach children *words* as the means of subsequently acquiring *ideas*. He desires that children shall receive "scientific rather than merely literary culture"—that they shall be taught the "industrial arts," so as to increase "productive labor," and that education shall be made more practical and utilitarian. This is preposterous. What does he mean by "scientific" education for youths who are engaged in learning reading and spelling, arithmetic and other branches of mathematics, geography and school history, the laws of language and the arts of expression? Would he add the sciences and practical arts to these—which are about all that youths have time to learn in common schools—or would he do away with these and substitute the "productive arts" of plowing, horse-shoeing, tailoring, cooking and gun-making? Does he not know that a boy must learn arithmetic before he can study the science of celestial mechanics, or any other mechanics? Does he not know that geography is required as a means of understanding the science of navigation—that a knowledge of at least the elements of history should be possessed by every man who would vote intelligently, or become a member of Congress—that some comprehension of the rules of rhetoric are necessary to every body who would write with reason or read with intelligence? Does he not know the necessity of spelling correctly, and of learning thoroughly the principles of grammar, especially the subjunctive mood? We believe that both the methods and the subjects of school education are capable of improvement, but it would be anything but an improvement to make it less literary, or to carry it on with the view of extending the "industrial arts" and increasing "productive labor." We fear that Mayor HALL has been perusing the stilted discourse on education recently delivered before the University of St. Andrews by Mr. FROUDE, the historian. We fear that he has adopted some of FROUDE's groundling notions, without considering how their utilitarian tendency would finally destroy all that is valuable and noble in education, and how they would debase the mind of youth below the level at which either intellect or conscience could be developed or exist.

Cuban Recognition.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the new, revolutionary Government of the Cuban patriots ought to be immediately recognized. It says:

> "Now the Government is in a shape comprehensible to the Saxon mind. It has executive and legislative departments, and officers each discharging their especial functions through their own well-defined channels. Now it can treat with foreign Powers, demand admission into the family of nations, issue bonds, letters of marque, emit money and perform generally all the acts which constitute and prove sovereignty."

We remember a time when the Southern Confederacy had a Government, and officers in each department "discharging their especial functions through their own well-defined channels,"—and capable of doing all the things enumerated above,—making war with a good deal of vigor, and insisting on recognition because it was "performing all the acts which constitute and prove sovereignty." Yet our Government gave other nations to understand that its recognition by other Powers would be regarded and resented by us as an act of *war*. Where is the radical difference between this case and that?

State and City.

The State of New-York has assumed toward the City of New-York a legal relationship which has no parallel, so far as we are aware, in the authority exercised by any other State of the Union over its chief commercial city. Under this peculiar relationship, a great part of the local governing power usually left to cities has been transferred to the State. We do not now propose to take up and discuss for the hundredth time the old question *how* and *why* this state of things has been brought about, nor to say whether it could or could not have been avoided, nor whether, on the whole, the present relations of State and City are or are not the best possible. For the present, we accept the *fact*, and desire to point out its obvious but little-heeded lesson. The City is partially in a position of legal tutelage to the State—it has been made in some degree its ward; and the point we desire to recall to the attention of the Legislature, is that the guardian is no less under obligation to the ward than the ward to the guardian.

Judging, however, from the record of the last four months, and from that of the first four or five months of many years preceding, the State Legislature is entirely ignorant of its part of this mutual responsibility. The monstrous schemes of civic corruption which it has entertained, and whose passage has been foiled only by a mighty outcry from such organized and powerful forces as the New-York Press and the Citizens' Association, the railroad jobs and plunder projects it has winked at, and in some cases passed, the flagrant instances of disgracefully careless or corrupt legislation which have been exposed time and again in the Press—all these show how little the Legislature realizes the responsibility for good legislation which rests upon it.

We do not consider now the question which Governor HOFFMAN has discussed at such length in his message regarding the constitutionality of legislative action upon local laws; we only call attention to the fact that such action carries with it a grave responsibility. If the State thinks the City cannot govern itself, at least let the State prove that *it* can govern the City wisely and economically. The State Government is responsible, as has well been said, to the people of this City "for every dollar it authorizes to be raised for extravagant and needless purposes;" and so it is for every valuable franchise it gives away; for every nuisance it creates; for every needless salaried official—or, in other words, in demanding the right of local government, it cannot escape its correlative responsibility.

The Long Island Railroad Accident.

A correspondent sends us a communication embodying his views as to the causes of the late railroad accident on the Long Island Road, and especially as to the circumstances which made it so fatally destructive. The following is the material part of it:

> "All that I know of the Long Island Railroad accident I read from the last day's trial, and was surprised that the President of the road, who is also director on another road, should appear so ignorant of the uses and benefits of chaining trucks to the cars, and it was *without doubt the want of this chaining* that caused the great loss of life and limbs after the car had jumped the track. This will be more fully apparent when it is understood that trucks are chained to cars, not for the purpose of preventing the cars from leaving the track, but for the purpose of confining the slewing of the trucks when off the track to within a few degrees of the line of travel of the car or train, and cars thus properly chained I have seen jump and bump over ties, &c., a mile at a stretch, without other damage than the trouble of replacing them on the track. My theory of the Long Island accident is that the truck left the track from some cause or other, and being unchained to the car, some slight obstacle has turned the truck around to right angles to the line of travel, which could not have happened if it had been properly chained, when it immediately became stationary, and the momentum of the car breaking its connection with the truck, has passed on over the truck, ripping up the floor, scattering splinters far and near, and piling upon the wreck any and all cars in the rear of train; and it is more than probable that the rail about which there has been so much talk was broken in this general jam that followed. I am sorry to say I have seen on some of our trunk lines occasionally cars that were unchained; and on such roads as Vanderbilt has controlled for years, it is a matter of wonder how such an element of safety could be dispensed with."

This theory seems plausible, and enforces the propriety of the suggestion, which our correspondent goes on to make, that a general law should be enacted requiring such an equipment in reference to this matter on all railroads as will prevent such disastrous results. The remedy is one of easy application, and it is certainly surprising that any properly-managed road should be without it.

The Mayor of Cork.

The English Government seems to be greatly perplexed as to what to do with the troublesome Mayor of Cork, who will persist in abusing England, threatening the Government, sympathizing with Fenians, and making himself generally obnoxious. He has hitherto carefully abstained from bringing himself within reach of the laws of treason-felony, but he has none the less been a thorn in the side of the British authorities. Cork has been the headquarters of the Fenian agitation since its commencement; its population is notoriously inflammable and easily excited to acts of violence against the "base and brutal Saxon," and His Worship the Mayor has certainly been coming it pretty strong against English rule of late. The matter has at last become serious enough to demand the attention of Parliament, and a bill has been introduced by the Attorney-General for Ireland to remove the Mayor from the bench of City Magistrates, of which he is *ex-officio* chairman. This is an extreme step to take, and though proposed by the Gladstone Ministry, and certain to be supported by a large majority both of Liberals and Tories, Mr. DISRAELI—always tenacious of constitutional rights and prescriptive customs—seemed to doubt as to the strict correctness of the proceeding.

It certainly seems unfortunate that at the present moment, when every effort is being made consistently with the necessary constitutional and legal formalities, to remove all grounds of grievance from Irishmen *qua* Catholics, and when there is little doubt but that next session will see the passage of a measure designed to mitigate, if not to remove, the evils of the existing system of land tenure in Ireland, that a firebrand like the bellicose Mayor of Cork should have seized the occasion to excite the too inflammable feelings of his townsmen, and to force the English Government into an attitude of apparent hostility toward the sister island. After the sentiments, however, which he expressed at the recent dinner given to two released Fenians, we do not see how the British Government could be expected to allow him to retain a seat on a judicial bench from which he might at any moment be called upon to pronounce a decision in cases in which his unconcealed *animus* against English rule would render him unfit to act as representative of the Crown. It is therefore unfortunate, we repeat, that an affair of this kind should have occurred just now; but we do not suppose that anything beyond local troubles—if any at all—are likely to ensue, or at all events to seriously retard the pacification of Ireland, now progressing so happily.

Too Many Irons.

The French have a very old, very well-tested, and very true proverb,—*Qui trop embrasse mal étreint*,—whose pith we express somewhat less generally and less positively when we say a man has "too many irons in the fire."

A nation, like an individual, can have too many irons in the fire, and may attempt to clasp more than it can well hold; and our "universal" Yankee nation seems at this moment to be precisely one of this sort. We have just now in the fire the Canada iron, the Cuban iron, the Mexican iron, the West Indian iron—not to speak of several domestic irons, such as the national-debt iron, the reconstruction iron, the internal-improvement iron, the Plains-Indian iron, and many more irons, which lie all together in the fire, and beg in vain for the forge. Or, to take the French figure again, while Mr. MEDILL begs us to "embrace" Canada, Mr. BANKS asks us to embrace Hayti and San Domingo, Mayor HALL to embrace Cuba, Mr. ROBINSON to embrace Ireland, while many other gentlemen pressingly present the claims respectively of Crete, the Sandwich Islands, St. Thomas, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, California, Central America, and the Cannibal Islands—all to be embraced at once in the clutch of long-armed Uncle Sam. This multiplicity and urgency is quite confusing—couldn't it be so arranged that we shall have one war and one annexation at a time?

The Erie Company Loses a Good Officer.

The public is too familiar with Erie affairs to be surprised when an efficient and upright officer feels constrained to separate from their managers. When such men as JOHN ARNOT and A. S. MURRAY, THOMAS W. GALE and DUDLEY S. GREGORY, and W. B. SKIDMORE, and HENRY L. PIERSON, and LEMUEL MARSH have no longer any chance left of being elected directors, and HOMER RAMSDELL and A. S. DIVEN are denied all rights and influence in a Board of which they are only nominally members, it is only strange that so worthy an officer as HUGH RIDDLE should have remained so long in the office of General Superintendent. At last he has felt compelled to resign, and by that resignation the Company has lost the best superintendent it ever had, and one of the most upright, prudent, experienced, popular and efficient railroad managers in the country. Mr. RIDDLE has been on the road almost from boyhood, and has risen through all the grades and knows every structure and every subordinate agent upon it. His loss cannot be supplied, and he carries with him the respect and kind wishes of all who know him, unless it be of those who have made his longer stay impossible.

MINOR TOPICS.

The sewing-machine makers of this City take exception to the remark we made yesterday, (when referring to the new electro-magnetic motor for working these machines,) that the employment of the feet upon the pedals now used is a source of serious evil to a large proportion of women. In replying to the medical testimony already quoted, we are furnished with a large amount of testimony on the other side. Most of it is irrelevant. We did not say that the sewing-machine was always injurious to all the women who worked it, nor did we vaunt the superiority of the old-time needle over the new-fashioned invention for sewing. Nor will we attempt to dispute the testimony which shows that in some cases the exercise of working upon the sewing-machine improves the health, cures consumption, heals lame legs and relieves spine disease. We are willing, if you please, to admit the accuracy of all these testimonials and all this evidence. We are willing to admit that in many cases women's limbs are strengthened and their health improved by sewing-machine exercise. At the same time, also, we must still hold on to the testimony we have already given of its injurious effects (we quote) upon the large proportion of females suffering in various degrees from diseases of the pelvic viscera. But we only brought up this particular view of the case as one of many arguments why all the sewing-machine patentees should investigate the applicability of the electro-magnetic motor which has been adapted in France to the driving of sewing-machines. We know nothing of this discovery beyond what we have seen in a French newspaper; but we see no scientific or mechanical reason why this motor should not be applied to the purpose in question. It would only be another adaptation of those great forces of Nature which already do the greater part of the work of the world, and which economize human toil by their application to labor-saving machinery. We venture to say, moreover, that the first of our sewing-machine companies which shall introduce a small, cheap, simple electro-magnetic engine as the motive-power, (if it be what in France it is said to be,) will find the idea profitable and valuable.

The new State Capitol building at Albany begins to be recognized as a job based on our County Court-house model, and likely to grow into proportions quite as huge, and to be distinguished by abuses quite as flagrant, as those which attended the erection of that monumental structure. The purchase of land for a site alone has cost $499,000, while it was provided it should only cost $250,000. This is a good beginning, but it is only a beginning.

General LEE evidently needs more reconstruction. He is not yet quite up to the spirit of the times. He steadily refused, while in Washington, to admit newspaper correspondents to "interviews," at which they expected to report his sentiments on things in general as developed in private conversation. As a necessary result, in order to keep up their reputation for enterprise, the correspondents invented "interviews," and of course represented the General's sentiments as they pleased. These conversations of newspaper correspondents with public men are becoming unmitigated nuisances.

The women of Hartford propose a public meeting to consider the existing state of things in regard to housekeepers and servant girls. An article in the *Courant* signed "A Lady" says that we "have arrived at a crisis," and that "the exorbitant ways, the impertinent exactions, and toploftical manners of our servant girls demand serious consideration." We are glad to find that a recognized "crisis" has at last turned up, in something besides the political condition of the country. This new field of danger and of difficulty is one of which women ought to be thorough masters, and in which their agitation, oratory and practical efforts may be expected to do a great deal of good. Our sympathies, we confess, in the impending contest, are with the servant girls. Why shouldn't they have what they want, as well as other people, if they can get it? We heard of a cook the other day who gave notice to the lady with whom she lived that she had made up her mind to go to Newport this Summer, and if the family would go there she would stay with them: otherwise she must leave. Why should not servants select their Summer resorts as well as their employers—provided they can? We commend the subject to the *Sorosis*. It is much better worth discussing than some subjects over which they spend a good deal of time.

Mons. BLOT, who is not only the most distinguished professor of the art of cookery, but who is an accomplished man of science and a scholar in history and literature, has undertaken a task which promises even more benefit to the public health and taste than any of his previous labors. He has begun the delivery of courses of lectures on his *specialité* to the fashionable young ladies' schools and seminaries of this City and vicinity. All his scientific knowledge, all his consummate art in the preparation of food, are brought out in these lectures, which involve not only the principles of hygiene, but the laws of chemistry and physiology. The young ladies are, of course, delighted with the professor's art as well as his manners and eloquence, and the subject has proved more popular and attractive

than any of their other studies. Certainly it is not the least useful of their studies, for though the professor does not propose to make them cooks, he intends to instruct them in those principles of taste, and in the power of supervising the arrangements and provisions of the table, which ought to be possessed by every lady who expects to become the mistress of a household. Professor BLOT is the missionary of health, happiness and art in a field where missionary labor is very greatly needed.

The City is full of Guy Fawkeses, Professor CHANDLER, in his report to the Board of Health on explosive oils, names many of the places wherein these plotters against the City store their dangerous substitute for villanous gunpowder. There is a City ordinance and a United States law prohibiting the sale, adulteration or storage of any of the oils which evolve explosive vapors at a temperature below 110° Fahrenheit. But neither ordinance nor law is enforced, because both fail to name an enforcing power. There is now pending in the Legislature a bill to "provide against the destruction of life and property" by these careless storekeepers who deal in oils, and it ought by all means to be passed. It makes the penalty heavy, and appoints inspectors whose salaries depend on their activity in exposing the guilty. Let us have the law.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS denounces the English for doing what he would have our own people do; and he also flourishes about making Dublin our *Alabama*, off the English coast—forgetting that the British journals may find out and flourish the same sort of logic, about some *Alabama* off or on our coasts. As for the Irish people, his demonstration is not so strong as it seems; for, would not Cardinal CULLEN and the Catholic hierarchy preserve Ireland for a gracious Queen whom the Pope so lately thanked with a burst of gratitude? And if the Irish priesthood are as firm supports of the monarchy as they seem to be, our New-England Republicans would have a poor chance against them on Irish ground. Our politicians, "in the torrent, tempest and even whirlwind of their passion, should beget a temperance which may give it smoothness."

The Liberal-Moderates in the Spanish Cortes have again triumphed. By a vote of more than four to one, they have carried the Constitutional article guaranteeing liberty of worship. There are two factions against which the Liberals have to contend—the ultra revolutionists on the one hand, and the Bourbon ultramontanists on the other. Sometimes both of these factions play into each other's hands, but whether singly or united, the Constitutional Liberals have invariably triumphed over them.

The Court of Appeals in this State has decided that railways on streets, whether worked by horse or steam, have their chief right in the sufferance of the property-owners along the routes—a very disconcerting decision for the railroad companies; since, by it, they may be challenged by any one of the aforesaid owners, and brought into court. This law is meant to keep them in order and benefit the public; but it will probably benefit the lawyers more than anybody else.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"CASTE" AT WALLACK'S.

Succeeding "School," the representations of which terminated Saturday, "Caste," since Monday evening, has been the attraction at Wallack's Theatre. A lack of positive freshness—the comedy was played here for some weeks two years ago—will be the only obstacle to its attainment of a run as protracted as that of the work that preceded it. With miscellaneous audiences, indeed, its popularity will probably be greater. "Caste" is not noticeable for the delicacy of treatment that characterized "School," but the dramatic qualities peculiar to most of Mr. ROBERTSON'S works are especially apparent in it. These qualities, we may remark, are to be looked for in a happy selection and delineation of characters. Indifferent, at least in respect of the plots of the two plays now alluded to, to the elaboration of problems only worth putting for the sake of their skillful solution, Mr. ROBERTSON has placed absolute and fortunate reliance upon the interest excited by the sentiments and acts of the beings he has regarded as fit for the stage. The story of "Caste" is not told with a view to impressing a belief that "true hearts are more than coronets and simple faith than Norwan blood," but merely as a means of bringing together persons who claim our sympathy and admiration, or whose conduct suggests an unkinder feeling. Those who, sharing this belief, have witnessed the performance of the comedy at Wallack's will readily admit that there is no need to heighten the color of those very details the artist has successfully sought to make most clear. And they will have little charity for Mr. J. H. STODDART, whose part is too prominent, and too unpleasant besides, to require exaggeration. In support of the assertion in regard to either of the distinguishing traits of *Eccles*, there is no need of reviewing the incidents of "Caste." That gentleman's coöperation in the piece, though not at all indespensable, brings him in the foreground from the first scene to the last. He changes his garb during the evening, but not his state—a state of intoxication. The sight of a drunkard is not an agreeable one, and when permanent it is actually offensive. Mr. STODDARD can, at all events, lessen its bad impression by lowering the tone of his sketch. In so doing, too, he will give to the representation a harmony that on the first night it rather missed. The charge of exaggeration could certainly not be preferred agains any other player in the cast, which calls indeed for no lengthened comment. It was a strong one, for it included Mr. FISHER, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. YOUNG, and Misses EYTINGE, GERMON and MESTAYER. Mr. FISHER'S personation of *D'Alroy* is not amenable to censure because it is devoid of youthful vivacity, for it would be idle to expect Mr. FISHER to be anything else but a mature lover. His acting is as acceptable as his appearance as the poetical suitor of *Esther* allowed. Mr. MARLOWE, who represents *Hawtree*, is as sceptical and indolent as one could desire. Mr. YOUNG is an admirable *Sam Gerridge*. The ladies are all well suited to their *rôles*. Miss EYTINGE is *Esther*, and acts with grace in the first act, with pathos in the second, and with force of the most dramatic kind in the third. Miss GERMON'S *Polly* is amusing and only liable to adverse criticism, because of the occasional lack of refinement of the artiste. Finally the character of the *Marquise* loses none of its moment by the coldness of Miss MESTAYER. "Caste," we may add, exacts for its production more of that gorgeous scenery that covers a multitude of dramatic sins, but the two sets it needs give proof of the usual taste and care on the part of the management. The play may be seen at a *matinée* to-morrow, and each evening until further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The benefit performance, of which Mlle. SANGALI is to be the heroine, will be given this evening at the Olympic. "Humpty Dumpty" is, of course, to be enacted, but it will be made novel by the participation in its performance of Mlle. SANGALI as a songstress as well as a danseuse. Next week, by the way, the career of "Humpty Dumpty" will terminate. Pantomime, however, is to succeed pantomime at its present abode, and "Little Red Riding Hood; or, Harlequin, Jack and the Beanstalk," will be the next attraction. At other houses, no change of bill demands notice. But it is worth suggesting that a very few opportunities to witness "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House, are left the dilatory playgoer. The spectacle will be withdrawn at the close of the week. In a few nights, "Patrie" will succeed it, and will probably run until August, when FECHTER will positively visit this country and act in the same theatre under the present management.

Musical.

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE.

The "Messe Solennelle" was sung last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in presence of an audience that filled the spacious house to repletion. The performance was a very smooth one, and was listened to with an attention only interrupted by applause and encores, the latter demonstrations of pleasure being elicited by the singing of Miss KELLOGG and Mme. TESTA. The "Messe" will be given for the last time at the Academy of Music in this City Saturday afternoon.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

Why the Challenge Was Sent—The Harvard Crew—The Oxford and Cambridge Men—The Course.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

Now that both Oxford and Cambridge have, in all probability, accepted the Harvard's offer, although the official responses, now overdue, have not yet arrived, it will, doubtless, interest many readers to know more about the circumstances which prompted this challenge, and matters which may be pertinent to it.

Mr. SIMMONS, the Captain of the Harvard University Boat Club, considering that he had at his command a crew which could at least represent Harvard as well in a four-oared boat as any that could have been found in any previous year, and judging that if he waited until the English were willing to row on the American plan, namely, without a coxswain, as proposed and declined last year, he would have to wait perhaps forever, concluded to waive the only real obstacle in the way of so interesting a race, and mailed the letters which were lately published in the TIMES. And, in fact, when the exceeding narrowness and crookedness of the little brook known as the Cam are considered, and when it is remembered that this mere ditch is all that the Cambridge crew has to practice on the greater part of the time, it will be seen that the Harvard's were asking rather too much in desiring them to throw over their only recognized method of steering, and adopt another that could only avail them for the one race proposed, and which would have to be dropped as soon as that was over; nor would Oxford, though much better off as to water, have been much more ready. So the challenge was sent, and matters now begin to look as if both sides mean business.

THE HARVARD MEN.

Though some objections were at first raised here to engaging in a contest of such importance, they were soon dispelled when all the facts became fully known, and particularly when it was learned that not only would Harvard's most powerful oarsman, Mr. SIMMONS, set the stroke, but also that so skillful and thoroughly experienced a man as Mr. LORING, the stroke oarsman of the two fastest amateur crews yet turned out in this country—the Harvard six of '67 and that of '68—would pull the bow oar. Now as to the men. WILLIAM HAMMATT SIMMONS, of Concord, Mass., is a member of the Senior Class. He has rowed almost daily during good weather ever since he entered College, pulling number three in the Freshmen Crew, which beat all the other class boats in 1866 that were willing to try them; number two in the University six in 1867, winning both the Boston City Regatta on July 4 of that year, and the College race at Worcester; and number three in the University six in 1868, which was defeated twice by the Champion Professionals of the country, the WARD BROTHERS, but easily beat a strong St. John party, all the best New-England crews, and the Yale men of that year. This year he was appointed stroke and Captain of the Club, but he freely resigned the former position in favor of Mr. LORING, when he consented to row in the four to go to England. He stands but half an inch under six feet; is more than two inches larger round the chest than WALTER BROWN, the champion single sculler, and weighs, in Winter, about 190 pounds, and in Summer, when trained very fine, 170 pounds stripped, or about seventeen pounds more than BROWN. He is safely a fifteen per cent. stronger oarsman than any other who ever rowed in the Harvard boat, and is a man of most manly carriage and fine presence.

ALDEN PORTER LORING, of Boston, has a name familiar to most of the younger Harvard men, and to the rowing men generally throughout the land. Of finer mould than Mr. SIMMONS, he stands exactly as tall, weighs, trained, about 155 pounds, and is nearly 25 years old. He is the only man who ever rowed in a Harvard University crew while a Freshman, or a first-year man, and as he is now a senior, and has rowed stroke in every race mentioned above where Mr. SIMMONS took part, it will be seen at once that they both have had an amount of experience in shell-rowing such as no other amateur on this continent has ever had. From his position in the bow he can at once with his practiced eye detect the slightest irregularity in the rowing of any man, and all may feel, when they learn that this post has been intrusted to him, that the chances of turning out a team whose action shall be most polished and harmonious, could not have been better than now. The English Captain, in order to "coach" his crew, deemed it necessary to leave the boat and view and correct their motions while on horseback on the bank. The advantages of Mr. LORING'S plan are sufficiently obvious to any one experienced in rowing.

Though the men for the two waist oars are not yet fully settled upon, of the four or five standing a good chance for the places, it is safe to say that Messrs. RICE and BASS are as likely as any to prove themselves worthy of them. GEORGE BASS, of Chicago, Ill., is a member of the Sophomore Class, '71, is 23 years old, stands nearly five feet ten and will weigh, trained, at the time of the race, about 163 pounds. He is a man who, for the last ten years, has been accustomed to hard work, having almost fought his way into the College, and any one of penetration could tell by one glance at his strong jaws and manly face that energy and resolution are leading traits in his character. He rowed starboard waist in his class six last year, his crew winning with ease, and he has had a hand in three other races since WALTER BROWE, in examining the crew at their work, singled him out, without any other evidence than his rowing itself afforded, as "an all-day man,"—and he certainly did not err in judgment this time. The amount of leg-work done by Mr. BASS during the last Winter was probably greater than that of any other man, and he is freely acknowledged to be a man of unusual staying power.

SYLVESTER WARREN RICE, of Oregon Territory, will likely have the honor of a place in this important four. He, like Mr. BASS, is a Sophomore, and with him has rowed four races. He is next to the heaviest man in the boat, weighing now nearly 180 and will not train below 165 pounds. He stands the tallest of the four, being six feet and half an inch in height, and is now 26 years of age. He is a lithe, quick fellow at his work for one of his weight and showed himself a man for a tight place when, the stroke of oarsman of his crew last year having been sunstruck in the middle of a race, he did the work of almost two men for quite a distance, and succeeded in placing his crew a good second. Both he and Mr. BASS, from being so old, can recover more quickly from a day's hard work than younger men, and hence can stand almost any amount of training.

A man considerably acquainted with steering has already been found for the post of coxswain, and he will underweigh with Mr. WILSON, of Oxford, or Mr. GORDON, of Cambridge, England. As the club has for some time owned an English four-oared shell with a seat for a coxswain, the crew are daily at their work. One, and probably two additional oarsmen will go along as relays.

THE OXFORD CREW.

The Oxford crew will doubtless be culled from the victorious "eight" which, on the 17th of March, added a ninth to an uninterrupted score of triumphs for the dark blue. The most formidable appearing of these, Mr. J. C. TINNE, of University College, is the heaviest oarsman, I believe, ever seen in an Oxford crew, but still will weigh at the proposed race hardly ten pounds more than Mr. SIMMONS, or 185 pounds. He, with Mr. FRANK WILLAN, of Exeter College, was in the four which was so easily beaten at the Paris Exposition races in July, 1867, by the St. John crew which, last Fall, defeated the WARDS, and these two are the only ones who were on the "eight" of that year. Mr. WILLAN weighs about the same as Mr. RICE. Both Messrs. TINNE and WILLAN were in the winning crew last year, as were three others of this year's men, namely, Messrs. YARBOROUGH, BENSON and DARBISBIN. The latter, the stroke, is of about Mr. LORING'S weight, though of far less experience, and Mr. YARBOROUGH, the better of the two left, is a trifle lighter than Mr. BASS. We have seen no record of their ages, but in 1867 the London *Times*, I think, stated that the average age of both the Oxford and Cambridge crews of that year was less than twenty-one years, while no man in either boat was over twenty-two. This may be lower than usual; but, as the probable Harvard crew will average nearly twenty-four, they will at least equal, and likely surpass, their opponents in this respect.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

The Cambridge crew will, beyond question, have Mr. J. D. GOLDIE, of St. John's College, to set their stroke. He was pronounced by a most competent judge, immediately after the late 'Varsity race, to be the best oar in either boat, though he never before rowed in the picked "eight." His weight will be in the neighborhood of 165 pounds—perhaps ten less than Mr. SIMMONS'. Messrs. W. H. ANDERSON, of Trinity College, and W. F. MACMICHAEL, of Downing College, are the only men in the present Cambridge "eight" who have pulled against Oxford previously to this year. The former pulled bow in '68, and number six in '69. The latter six in '68, and five in '69. Mr. ANDERSON will weigh less trained in August next than any one of the proposed Harvard four, while Mr. MACMICHAEL will weigh about 167 pounds. Mr. F. J. YOUNG, of Christ's College, will stand a chance for the fourth place, and his weight is just the same as the last-named man's.

These men are named for each crew because their rowing was criticised least and complimented most in the late struggle. It will be seen that the common objections that our men will be overmatched both in weight and age, are not likely to be well grounded, while for experience in shell rowing they can at least hold their own.

THE COURSE.

The course is from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, about four miles out of London, the old traditional track of which we have read so often. As the mean rise and fall of the tide at London Bridge is about 18 feet, while on the Charles, the Harvard course, it is barely 10, the greater strength of current on the English river is easily accounted for, and as the race will, as usual, probably be rowed with the tide, it will take very little longer than a three-mile contest on dead water, such as that of Lake Quinsigamond, where Harvard usually meets Yale. The river is about 700 feet wide over the course, which is about four and one-third miles in length and shaped very much like the capital letter U, with a slight curve outward at the ends. Accurate directions for coxswains over this course, which can be readily had in English works on rowing, combined with a month's practice over it, will give our men as good a chance as their opponents as far as steering is concerned. As the river is, by act of Parliament, under supreme control of the Police on the day of a great boat race, the danger of obstruction from clumsy barges and boats is removed.

I hope to be able to forward the official answers of both Oxford and Cambridge, and the exact terms of the race or races in a day or two.

B.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Debates on the Constitution—A Carlist Speech in the Chamber—Anti Free Trade Meeting—The French Emperor and Spanish Independence—Caucus Meeting of the Majority—Discords in the Happy Family.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The work of legislation drags on slowly, and at the rate at which the Cortes is proceeding we shall in all probability reach the end of the Summer before the articles of the Constitution are gone through. One would find it dull enough listening to these interminable discussions, but for the skirmishes, more or less personal, by which they are occasionally relieved.

The religious question is, as usual, that which stirs up most acrimony, and it is continually cropping out in the debating of articles which have apparently no connection with it. Thus to article 6, which is conceived in these terms: "No Spaniard can be compelled to change his domicile or his residence except in virtue of an Executive sentence," Canon MANTEROLA, who was so terribly cut up by the Republican orator, EMILIO CASTELAR, last week, proposed an amendment to the effect that from the benefit of this provision those who lived in religious communities should not be excepted. The Minister of Grace and Justice opposed it and defended the decrees of the Provisional Government reducing the number of convents and nunneries. He stated that it had only suppressed 200 of these establishments, while the Concordat gave them power to extinguish 600 out of the 900 existing at the time it was agreed to. Those 200 were devoted neither to works of benevolence nor education, but were occupied by persons passing their lives in meditation. On the part of the Committee which had prepared the article, Señor MORET, of Prendergast, declined to admit the addition of the words proposed. The clause treated of Spaniards in their individual capacity, and not of religious associations. By the Concordat, the latter were subjected to special arrangements between the Church and State. As the Committee had refused to allow the questions of slavery and the death penalty to be imported into the Constitution by a side wind, they were determined to act in the same manner with the monastic and conventual question. Father MANTEROLA pressed his amendment to a division, but lost it by a vote of 40 to 96, the Republicans consistently voting with him.

A CARLIST EBULLITION.

Señor OCHOA, a Legitimist Deputy, complained of the rejection of Canon MANTEROLA'S proposition, and in the course of his remarks let fall the observation that "they were performing two unworthy comedies." The Vice-President (MONCASI) interrupted him, saying that he could not allow him to use such language. He wished to know if he intended by it to refer to the Cortes? General PRIM: "Let him finish his sentence; he is probably referring to the Government." Vice-President: "I ask Señor OCHOA to explain his words." Señor OCHOA: "I am always ready to yield obedience to the President, but I do not believe much in the acts or declarations of other parties I could name. The interference of the Minister of War was by no means called for." Vice-President: "Withdraw your words and proceed." Señor OCHOA then said that he would withdraw the remark objected to, as it was not his desire to offend or wound any one. It was his right, however, to declare that they had violated the Concordat with their so-called religious toleration. To carry their measures in the Chamber, the Government was continually singing two refrains—the Concordat and the Carlists. Soon after the Cortes was convened, the majority wanted to pass a vote of thanks to the Provisional Government and to convert it into an executive Power. Then came the necessity of continuing the conscription and after it the loan. On all these questions the Government found the Republican minority against it, and the majority not to be depended on. So it kept saying that these measures must be passed because of the Carlists. "The Carlists are coming! The Carlists are conspiring! The revolution is in danger!" was the cry used on these occasions; but when it suited its purpose, the Carlists were of no account. "They were not at all to be feared," as General PRIM one day assured the Chamber. The President here interrupted the speaker to call him to order, but the House, which appeared to enjoy the scene, signified its desire that he should proceed. After thanking the Chamber for its consideration, Señor OCHOA continued: "I am a man of law and of order," he said; "I have been, am still and mean to continue a Carlist, and being so, I am not an Absolutist, but a Liberal. In short, I am a Platonic Carlist. [Laughter.] I don't regard the Carlist movement as a conspiracy, and when one day I hear the Chamber gravely informed that the Carlists will subvert and destroy everything, and on the next that they are of no importance, I cannot but rise and protest against such inconsistency." General PRIM replied to Señor OCHOA, whom he seriously styled "the Liberal Carlist Deputy." The Carlists, he said, had been conspiring in France and on the frontiers, but they had been three months about it, and he had not as yet had the pleasure of seeing them in the field. [Laughter.] As a menace to liberty they were of no importance, but as disturbers of public order they should not be undervalued. He was surprised that any man of sense should support the candidature of CHARLES VII. Señor OCHOA rejoined that he had as much right to support the claims of Don CARLOS as others had to sustain those of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, Don FERNANDO, the Duc D'AOSTA, or the Republic. The Carlists had been kept out of their rights for five-and-thirty years. He was surprised to hear Señor FIGUERAS complain, the other day, of the crown of Spain having been refused by Don FERNANDO. It was not the crown of Spain, but the crown of the revolution of September that that Prince had rejected. This historical fact should never be forgotten—that the Carlists were not conquered on the field of battle. They were conquered by the Convention of Vergara. On his death-bed, General ORTEGA had acknowledged that he and eleven other Generals were committed to Don CARLOS. General PRIM took up the statement, and defended the Generals against the imputation. The Minister of Fomento (ZORILLA) followed in a powerful speech, and the day seemed likely to be consumed in this incident, when Señor MONET reminded the Chamber that it was launching into a history of the past, and entirely forgetting the Constitution of the future. The subject was then dropped.

Up to this date the Cortes has only passed sixteen out of the 112 articles of which the Constitution is composed, and the most vital of these has yet to be discussed. The number of amendments and alterations proposed, discussed and rejected has been very great. Yesterday several very important ones were disposed of. One of these was on article sixteen, which runs thus: "No Spaniard in the enjoyment of full civil rights can be deprived of the right to vote in the elections." A Deputy proposed to add to this clause the words, "except those who by the first of July, 1871, shall not have learned how to read and write." After a long and animated discussion, the amendment was rejected, as was also another by which it was evidently attempted to reduce the age at which electoral rights could be exercised from twenty-five to twenty.

FREE-TRADE-PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

Next to the question of the form of government that of free trade has perhaps the most anxiously preoccupied the public mind. It has also led to very angry discussions in the Ministry. The Finance Minister (FIGUEROLA) has several times been on the point of resigning in consequence of the resistance offered by other members of the Government to his plans. Great alarm has been excited in the manufacturing Provinces in regard to them, and a deputation of manufacturers and others from Catalonia has come here to resist them. The delegates have had several warm discussions with the Minister of Finance and other members of the Government, in which they succeeded in bringing over PRIM to their side. This conversion is, perhaps, less the result of conviction than of personal policy, for PRIM is coquetting at present with the Republicans, and expects that he may have occasion to use the Catalonians by-and-by for the advancement of his schemes.

On Sunday afternoon a numerous meeting of the opponents of Free Trade was held in this city, at which the Catalonian delegates were present, and used very violent language. Some of them even went so far as to declare that if Señor FIQUEROLA persevered in his Free Trade plans, they would raise the standard of revolt in Catalonia, and pronounce in favor of the Republic. Señor MONET and others of the *libre cambio*, or Free Trade school, endeavored to combat the arguments of the Catalonian delegates and the speakers who sided with them, but the audience refused even to listen to them.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Great indignation has been exerted here by a conversation which is said to have recently taken place between M. LAVALETTIE, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor TASSARA, the new Spanish Ambassador to London, in which the former is asserted to have declared very explicitly the dissatisfaction of the Emperor with the way in which matters are going on in Spain, and his determination neither to allow it to choose as its form of Government the Republic, nor to receive any other ruler than Queen ISABELLA or her son. To any reflecting mind it must be evident that the Emperor can have made no such declaration through his Minister, for, in the first place, it would be entirely opposed to all his previous promises, and, in the next, he would not go out of his way to make such a statement to a Minister not accredited to his Court. As the Spaniards do not give themselves the trouble of reasoning from probabilities, the mere rumor has sufficed to elicit fierce popular denunciations. The Emperor is reminded of the battle of Waterloo and of the *Dos de Mayo*, and told, certainly not without reason, to look to the safety of his own brittle edifice, and not to dream of intervention on the south side of the Pyrenees. He is moreover called upon to remember that he is *Napoleon el Chico*, (NAPOLEON the Little,) and not *Napoleon el Grande*, and that in the little account which he may have to settle one of these days with M. BISMARCK, the decision of the Spanish nation may exercise some weight.

THE SITUATION.

Whether NAPOLEON has or has not made the remarks attributed to him matters but little. The fact remains that it is impossible the country can remain much longer in its present state of doubt and expectancy. The discords among the members of the legislative majority are on the increase, and they received a lively impetus last night at a caucus held to consider a proposition of Señor BALEAGUER to pass a law excluding from the throne the whole brood of the Bourbons, direct or indirect, legitimate or bastard. The meeting was held with closed doors, but the following I understand to be pretty nearly what occurred at it. Señor BALEAGUER supported his proposition in a long speech, and was opposed by that ever-active intriguer, Señor OLOZAGA. The latter said that if the resolution were carried in its integrity, it would greatly increase if it did not render insurmountable the difficulty of finding a monarch at all. This observation squinted at MONTPENSIER, and it raised a storm. Immediately Señor BALEAGUER withdrew his proposition, but the Minister of Fomento (ZORILLA) said that others (himself included) had signed it, and he insisted on its being discussed. General PRIM was challenged to say what other candidate the Government meant to propose, but he refused to answer. General SERRANO made the emphatic declaration that only one of two alternatives was left them—either the DUC DE MONTPENSIER or the Republic. This frank acknowledgment led to a scene of great excitement and recrimination, and, though the meeting did not separate until day light forced its way through the shutters, the deputies separated without coming to any conclusion, and, as one of them subsequently stated to me, "more divided than ever." The result of this meeting, and the repeated conferences which PRIM is said to be holding with CASTELAR, GARRIDO and other leading men of the opposition, would go to show that the Republic is not such an improbability as the Minister of War declared it to be some months back.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.

The Government seems to have abandoned the task of endeavoring to conceal the facts in regard to the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. It is admitted that the situation is as critical as it can be, and that fighting is going on over two-thirds of the island. In spite of the strict surveillance established by the Spanish cruisers the insurgents continue to be plentifully supplied with munitions of every kind, including large pieces of artillery, and though some of the blockade runners are occasionally captured it does not prevent supplies being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless the insurrection is suppressed within the next two months it is acknowledged that little chance will be left of Spain retaining possession of the island.

PERSONAL.

Adjutant-General STRYKER, of Newark, is about writing a work on the character and services of the New-Jersey soldiers who died in the late war. Two hundred and nineteen New-Jersey officers died from wounds received in it.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, one of the new School Commissioners, is an excellent selection. He has devoted much time and study to the theory of teaching and training, and has lately published a valuable pamphlet on the subject.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of Yale College, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Rochester Theological Seminary, at its Commencement, next Monday evening.

A public entertainment by the children of the Five Points House of Industry was given before a crowded audience at Steinway Hall last evening. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER made an address.

Professor CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK, State Geologist of New-Hampshire, and a son of the late President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, has been elected Hall Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Dartmouth College.

Minister ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, before starting for France, obtained leave of absence to visit the German watering places. He will pass several weeks at Homburg, (celebrated for its healing waters and its gambling saloons,) where he has engaged apartments.

The anniversary exercises of the Yale Theological School will be held on Thursday, May 20. Rev. WM. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the annual address before the Alumni.

General TERRILL, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of ZERELY.

ERASTUS D. CHIPMAN has been appointed Postmaster at Saugerties, N. Y., and E. H. SEARS Postmaster at Staunton, Va.

Baron Boilleau, Minister from France to Peru; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. Mark Skinner, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Governor W. C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Dugald Mactavish, of Montreal; Mark Twain, of Elmira; General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Hon. T. F. Handy, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. D. Imboden, of Richmond, and General Negrete, of Fort Hamilton, are at the Coleman House. Hon. W. T. Mills, of White Plains, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. Mr. Busteed, of Alabama, is as the Astor House. Hon. George W. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, Hon. O. A. Sargent, of California, and J. White, Esq., of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; and Congressman D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Hon. N. H. Almy, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending April 22, 1869,

Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huddy, Miss L. Solliday, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Bohlen, Miss Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville, Ivon B. Miller, William Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Francisceus, General W. D. Lewis, Mrs. W. D. Lewis, Dr. W. M. King, United States Navy; Osgood Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Walker, J. S. Walker, Alfred Ellis, M. D., Washington Butcher and family, Harry Smith, Jacob P. Jones and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Jones, Louis Mayer, Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, Wm. F. Dreer, Mr. and Mr. L. A. Godey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Borie, Miss Brook, Charles Pepper, Leo. Landreth, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Rathbun, Master R. P. Rathbun, Miss Mary D. Rathbun, Charles H. Whetham, J. S. Tobias, James C. Parrish. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Holland, the Misses Holland, Y. Holland, J. B. Holland, John A. Robinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Knowlton, Albert Crane, B. P. Crane, Geo. T. Hunt, W. S. Joland, E. Dart, F. B. Hoffmann, L. K. Wilmerding, C. E. White, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Geo. Harral, Edward D. Garesche, Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan. Boston—Guy H. De Vriss, Geo. C. Powers. Pennsylvania—George McHenry. Chicago—P. Schuntzer, H. Schuntzer and family. Delaware—George Smith, C. F. Eaton, A. D. Smith and family. Lambertville, N. J.—Mrs. Ashbel Welch, Miss Mary M. Welch, Miss Elizabeth S. Welch. Frankfort, Ky.—Sylvester Welch. United States Army—J. M. Hendrix, Ph. Grosholz.

Labor Movements.

The German carmen and expressmen, of whom there are about 5,000 in this City, met last evening at No. 225 East Houston-street, to complete their organization. Mr. KRUEGER was chosen permanent presiding officer. These men complain that their business has been "run down" by persons who illegally engage in it, who do not pay for license, as the honest carmen and expressmen have to do. One of the primary objects of the Association is to put down this unjust and illegal competition, and to bring offenders to justice.

The German Wood Turners held their first meeting in Chrystie-street last night, when steps were taken toward forming a permanent organization of the craft, with a view of insuring better pay for their work. Wages for this class of workmen range from $12 and $15 to $20, but the majority, it is asserted, are poorly paid. Those present were enrolled as members.

About one hundred of the plumbers of this City met in convention, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, last evening. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, presided, and Mr. ANDREW WALSH acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was the reorganization of a Plumbers' Protective and Benevolent Union. Most of those present signed a roll of membership for the new Society. Another meeting will be held soon, to adopt a constitution, by-laws and name for the new Association. Mr. G. DRURI addressed the meeting, giving them some practical advice and information about coöperation, after which the Convention adjourned.

A meeting of the Clothing Manufacturers' Union No. 10 was held last night at No. 139 Essex-street, President HENRY STURZ in the chair, and T. O. COUSE Secretary. The only business transacted was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The Union now numbers sixty members, ten additional having been admitted last night.

Temperance—Lecture by Geo. F. Train.

Mr. GEO. F. TRAIN was announced to speak on Temperance at the Cooper Institute last evening, and a very large audience assembled to listen to him. Mr. TRAIN, after mentioning that he intended to pay the British Government out for the wrongs he had suffered at its hands, said that Father MATHEW was a good man, and had made 3,000,000 of converts. The priests in New-York were, he considered, responsible for much of the drunkenness here. They could, if they would, shut up the grog-shops. Fenianism would have succeeded if the Fenians had been cold water men; but the British Government, knowing the Irishman's weakness, opened grog-shops in every Irish city, and that ended Fenianism. Mr. TRAIN then remarked that this was all he had to say on temperance, and for the remainder of the evening he would discourse on miscellaneous topics, which he proceeded to do by giving his opinions on Turkish baths, the Pacific Railroad, Omaha City lots, the art of breaking open safes, Senator SPRAGUE, JAMES FISK, JR., the great American Suer, (sewer,) BRIGHAM YOUNG, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other subjects too numerous to mention.

Senator SPRAGUE was in the audience, and at the close of the address was called for by Mr. TRAIN. He ascended to the platform, made a brief address, in the course of which he said, that in justification of his late course in the Senate, he would remark that he had been a witness to the present course of the Government, and to much of the past. He had repeatedly urged both Senators and Representatives to aid him in an onslaught upon the corruption existing, but they had invariably turned a deaf ear. He, therefore, after a seven years' silence, felt necessitated to speak out.

Extensive Robbery on a Street Car.

About 7 o'clock last evening Mr. SAMUEL Y. ALLAIRE, a commercial reporter, residing at No. 279 Jay-street, Brooklyn, entered a Sixth-avenue car in Vesey-street, and proceeded up town as far as Canal-street, when he discovered that he had been operated upon by some unknown and dexterous pickpocket, who had succeeded in rifling his pockets of a handsome gold watch and chain, and a pocket-book containing $2,260 in cash. As he had no idea of the manner or precise place of the robbery, Mr. ALLAIRE hastened to Police Headquarters and reported his loss to the detectives, though he failed to receive any assurance of definite assistance, owing to the lack of a clew to work upon. In all probability neither the thieves nor the property will ever be discovered. This is the first instance of pocket-picking in the cars that has been made public in some time.

Professor Perry on Free Trade.

A lecture on the relations of free trade to the wages of workingmen was given last night at Coöperative Hall, No. 214 Bowery, by Professor PERRY. The lecturer asked if wages were satisfactory to workingmen at present, and showed that they were not by the frequent recurrence of strikes, the labor movements, and the combinations against employers. In comparing the present rates of wages with the prices of living he quoted figures in the late report of Commissioner DAVID A. WELLS. The causes, he said, were a depreciated currency and restrictions on commerce, which were injurious to the laborer in raising the prices of his fuel, food and clothing. He urged that the principle of protection militated unquestionably against the workingman's interests, and that the cry of the protectionist that free trade tended to lower wages was unwarranted. He favored low duties for revenue only, insisting that a much larger income would be realized from them than through the high rates now existing. The most prosperous period of our history, he said, was between the years 1846 and 1861, when a tariff for revenue only was levied.

Brooklyn City Bible Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn City Bible Society was held in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. EDDY'S,) last evening.

Rev. Dr. EDDY offered the opening prayer.

Mr. C. C. MUDGE presented the Treasurer's report, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year, including a balance from the previous year, amounted to $5,833 91, and the expenditures to $5,526 21, leaving a balance on hand of $307 70.

The report of the depository revealed the fact that the whole number of volumes given was 5,661, and the number sold was 3,078; total issues, 8,739.

Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, read the annual report, which set forth that the total receipts of the Society from churches during the past year amounted to only $3,307 88. Only two agents had been in the field, one of them for the months of November and December, 1868, and the other for eight months. Rev. A. GLEASON, in the two months alluded to, visited 2,658 families, and found 239 of these destitute of the Bible. Rev. THOMAS D. WILLIAMS spent eight months of the year among the seamen at the wharves and in the Navy-yard. He visited 396 vessels, and supplied them with copies of the Scriptures. These visitations cover nearly 6,000 men. He left in their possession 1,000 Bibles and 2,500 Testaments. Of all the families visited the result showed that about one in ten were destitute of the Word of God. Less than 3,000 out of the 100,000 families in the field covered by the operations of the Society, had the Bible. The report appealed for more generous aid from the churches and from the Christian public generally.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, opened his address by observing that they had met to celebrate one of the grandest philanthopies of the City. He did not measure the desire for the Bible by that meagre audience. If an effort were made to take the Bible from the people of Brooklyn, there was no church or hall large enough to contain the crowds that would gather to protest against the transaction. The Bible was not, as some supposed, a dull book; its pages pulsate with the liveliest passages of all literature. Its paragraphs step quick and vigorously. There was no book so full of the life that adapts itself to all minds. Its poetry, its philosophy, its style, were consummate. Its two great truths were, man a sinner and Christ a saviour, and these were to conquer the world. He scouted the idea that the Bible was a dull book; it was the livest book in the world. It was the book to be in every family—it was a power wherever it was. It administered comfort, consolation, instruction, salvation. There was no such power as the open Bible. The speaker's description of the literary excellence of the Bible was grandly eloquent, and was listened to with rapt attention.

Rev. Dr. FLETCHER, of the Pacific-street M. E. Church, followed in a brief address, in the course of which he made an earnest appeal to the churches to come forward and increase their contributions to the Society. He hoped the churches and the Society would get closer together and better understand the relations which should bind them together.

R. J. BUCK, Esq., President of the Society, made a few remarks explaining the necessity of continual support to the Society. He said that unless the churches took a better hold of the Society than they had done, the

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no very valuable pieces of property announced to be sold yesterday, and the attendance at the salesroom was consequently quite slim. Considering the number of persons present, and the entire lack of enthusiasm or excitement, the bidding was very good. The only sales made were of eight lots on Madison-avenue, four lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and forty acres of land situated at Nannet, Rockland County, N. Y., sold by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

On Monday next, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have an absolute sale, on the premises, of 500 valuable lots, known as the "Suydam Homestead," located at Newtown, L. I. The estate has been considerably improved, streets opened and graded, and the grounds prepared for building purposes. Newtown is an old, respectable and substantial place, is but four miles from New-York, and was the first town settled north of the James River. Its population, though considerable, is, considering its magnificent location and many advantages, comparatively small, owing to the fact that but very few pieces of property have been offered for sale, the land owners clinging tenaciously to their grounds, refusing to sell an acre lest the new comers should disturb their respectability, destroy some of their old established ideas, and wake them up. Now a spirit of enterprise is commencing to show itself, and while it will not in the smallest degree damage their respectability it will increase the value of their property and the popularity of the town. The soil is sand and clay loam, well cultivated, and particularly adapted to fruit. Convenient to the property to be sold are several churches, schools, &c., &c. The lots are within four minutes' walk of the depot. Twenty-four trains pass over the Flushing Railroad daily; the time from Hunter's Point is fifteen minutes; from New-York thirty minutes. A new horse-railroad is now building which will form a new means of communication with this City. Two fast and elegant steamers are also building, and nearly completed; they will soon be placed on the line, and will make frequent passages between New-York and Newtown. When these improvements are finished, land in the town will be much more valuable than it is now. A lunch will be served before the sale. Maps, free tickets and full information may be had of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell one country seat and two cottages; also, 102 plots and villa sites located at Rutherford Park, N. J., being the closing sale of the Cordts property. Rutherford Park, situated on the Passaic River, and only nine miles from New-York, is too well known to require a lengthy description. The ground is high, dry and healthy, the soil a rich sandy loam, especially adapted to fruit and garden vegetables; the water is pure, soft and always cold, and the surroundings are all first-class. The site commands a picturesque and uninterrupted view of the Passaic River and the Orange Mountains. Building lots in the Park are seldom offered, and the sale is worthy the attention of those who contemplate building. The sale will be made on the ground. A lunch will be served before it is commenced. Maps and free passes may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The same day at the Exchange Salesroom Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will continue his sale of the Central-avenue property, belonging to the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq. Central-avenue is being rapidly improved, a large force of men are now engaged in grading it, laying out the sidewalk, which will be seventeen feet wide, planting shade-trees, laying gas-pipes, &c. The property to be sold lies between Central-avenue and the Old Macomb's Dam road, not far from the point where they are crossed by the High Bridge road, convenient to Jerome Park and not very far from the Fordham depot.

Several large sales of New-Jersey and Westchester County property are announced for the coming week. Some will be held at the salesroom but the larger and more important ones on the ground. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

The sales to be made at the salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell a lease for seven years of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 30x112.10, situated on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell (under direction of JAMES M. SWEENY, Esq., Referee,) Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Laurens-street, with the improvements thereon, which consist of three three-story brick and frame houses on the front, and three three-story and basement brick-front houses on the rear; size of ground, 75x100. Nos. 107, 109 and 111 Laurens-street, with the improvements thereon; No. 107 has a shop on front, and Nos. 109 and 111 each has a four-story brick tenement-house on front, with a three-story frame tenement-house on rear; size of ground, 75x95 feet; No. 138 Laurens-street has a three-story and basement brick tenement-house on front and a four-story and basement brick tenement-house on rear; size of lot, 25x100 feet.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

8 lots w. s. of Madison-av., between 100th and 101st sts., each 25x65, A. T. Morditer.....$29,750
4 lots n. s. of 116th-st., 110 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 25x75; the block, A. P. Abrams.....7,700

NANUET, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

40 acres of land, situate at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., 1¼ miles of Nanuet Station and 5 miles from Nyack, E. D. Cordts.....$3,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, e. s., 175 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x103..$80,000
Elizabeth-st., w. s., 234.5 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x88.6.....7,850
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20x75..34,000
Norfolk-st., lot known as No. 1,454, estate of Jas. De Lancey, 25x100.....16,700
Washington-st., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of Canal-st., 21.4x80.....17,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., 140.6 ft. s. of Spring-st., 15x80.....
Washington-st., e. s., 97.6 ft. s. of Spring-st., 21x80.....7,500
Washington-st., e. s., 118.6 ft. s. of Spring-st., 21.4x80.....
Washington-st., e. s., 139.10 ft. s. of Spring-st., 21.4x80.....8,750
Willett-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100.. 18,500
7th-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10.....8,000
9th-st., s. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x93.11.....20,000
13th-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x100.....8,000
18th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x92.....13,000
24th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot known as No. 67, 24.4 4-5x98.8¾.....6,800
25th-st., s. s., 318.7 1-5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9.....15,000
31st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9.....14,250
31st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9.....14,250
40th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9.....12,500
43d-st., n. s., 85.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x99'20.4 4-5 x94.....24,000
43d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.6.....9,000
43d-st., s. s., 274 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.....14,485
44th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5.....5,625
56th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.....20,000
53d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x100.5.....40,000
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x81.8.....6,000
64th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8.....7,750
64th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5.....5,750
88th-st., n. s., 409 ft. e. of 5th-av., 51.1½x1¼ block..10,000
88th-st., n. s., 460.1 ft. e. of 5th-av., 204.4½x1¼ block..40,000
106th-st., n. s., between Boulevard and 10th-av., 578.3x212.4 1¼x227.1x100.4.....73,500
110th-st., s. s., 342.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11.....10,150
117th-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10.....12,000
124th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x½ block.....9,000
126th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x½ block.....5,000
126th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x½ block.....
128th-st., n. s., 271.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x98.11.....5,000
128th-st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11.....
129th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11.....21,000
Avenue B, w. s., 20 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x90.....
4th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25x100.....3,500
8th-av., w. s., 25.2½ ft. s. of 114th-st., 25.5½x100...17,000
7th-av., s. w. corner of 127th-st., 99.11x100.....22,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 85th-st., 97.6x100.....3,900
10th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 64th-st., 25x100.....5,300
10th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 64th-st., 25x100.....4,750

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 277, 2 years, per year.....$6,500
Hudson-st., Nos. 87 and 89, 3 years, per year.....900
Lexington-av., No. 823, 5 years, per year.....1,750
Market-st., No. 45, 3 years, per year.....1,000
Pell-st., Nos. 26, 28 and 30, 3 years, per year.....1,800
43d-st., West, No. 107, 3 years, per year.....2,400
7th-av., No. 651, 5 years, per year.....3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 81.1 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x126.6.....$10,980
Adelphi-st., w. s., 280 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x100..5,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 301.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x90.10.....8,000
Broadway and Palmetto-st., northerly corner, 50x100.....30,000
Broadway and Sumter-st., n. w. cor., 60.2x14.7x 21.7x2.7.....
Broadway and Sumter-st., s. w. cor., 7.2x28x27.5 x80.5x102.3x32.3x76.4.....3,075
Broadway, s. s., 86.4 ft. s. w. of Sumter-st., 25 x70.11x27'x25.6x40'x10x31.5.....
Butler-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16x100.....3,200
Chauncey-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x 42.11x25x41.7, (deed 1867).....150
Collins-st. and Schenectady-av., n. e. corner, 467.6x100x467.6x90x100x191.....
Court-st., e. s., 98.5 ft. s. of 3d-place, 40x80.....6,500
Dikeman and Ferris sts., easterly corner, 250x100..21,000
Fulton and Willoughby sts., n. e. corner, 70.10x 30.10x30.1.....nom.
Harrison-st., s. s., block front from Clinton-st. to Tompkins-place, 275x100.....26,000
Hicks and Degraw sts., n. e. corner, 17.6x76.....7,600
Hickory-st., n. s., 515 ft. e. of Grand-av., 20x100..1,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x 100.....5,500
Laquear-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20.10x100 715
McDonough-st., s. s., 80.10 ft. w. of Howard-av., —x94.8x100.1.....1,375
Monroe-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 40x 46.6x60.2x45.6.....2,800
Pacific-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100.. 1,900
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 116.8x 100.10.....
Pacific-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 99.8 x220x16.8x110.....51,000
Rush-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100.....6,500
Sackett-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100...4,400
Sandford-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. of Wolloughby-st., deed 1865, 100x100.....2,000
Sandford-st., e. s., 211.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 75x 100.....3,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorriner-st., 20x80.....2,500
Varet-st., n. s., lot No. 29, 25x100.....800
Walworth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100x100, deed 1865.....
Wolcott-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 50x—x50x25.....2,000
Wolcott-st., e. s., 230 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 50x—x50x25.....500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Grand-av., 40x110..1,800
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-st., 37.6x125..1,650
South 2d-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 10th-st., 37.6x120. 1,650
6th-st., s. w. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot No. 41 11th-st., n. s., 204 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.....900
39th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 4th-av., 88.9x106.8x62.....500
65th-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of 6th-av., 50x100.2.....240
Bay-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100, (January, 1869).....2,400
Bay-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100, (May, 1869).....2,400
Bay-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100, (January, 1869).....2,400
Bay-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100, (May, 1869).....2,400
Brooklyn and Atlantic avs., n. w. corner, 20x93.1
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 56.6x14x 40.8x21.....4,400
Classon-av. and Lefferts-st., n. w. corner, 64.11x 70.3x36.8x90.8.....6,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100. 7,175
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 62.4 ft. s. e. of Navy-st., 20x 61.3x22.11x20x12.3x70.7.....14,000
Graham-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Van Cott-st., 25.7x 74.9x22x50x25, deed 1868.....550
Graham-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Van Cott-st., 25.7x 74.9x22x50x25, deed 1869.....4,200
Grand-av., e. s., 340 ft. s. Gates-av., 20x101.8.....17,000
Greene and Carlton avs., n. e. cor., 24x100, (b&a.)..17,500
Greene-av., n. s. 275 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100.....
Lafayette-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25 x100.....6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 110.1 ft. e. of Raymond-st., 95 x22.6x36x22.....13,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 84.9 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 22x 111.10.....8,800
Van Cott-av., s. s., 280.6 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x 100.....1,000
Vermont-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 50x100.....2,382
Wyckoff-av., n. e. s., plot No. 3, Wyckoff estate, 11 acres 3 roods.....31,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 50x100.....1,500

Leases Recorded.

Adams-st. and Bushwick Boulevard, s. e. corner, 4 years, per year.....$400
Bergen and Smith sts., s. e. corner, 2 years, per year.....700
Concord and Gold sts., s. w. corner, 5 years, per year.....900
Flushing-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Noble-st., 5 lots, 5 years, per year.....750
Herbert-st., s. s., 114.3 ft. n. of Henry-st., 2 lots, 7 years, per year.....56
Jefferson-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 3 years, per year.....600
Myrtle-av., No. 55, 4 years, per year.....2,550
Van Brunt-st., between King and Sullivan, first floor, &c., 5 years, per year.....264
William-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 1 lot, 7 years, per year.....40

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Road to Little Neck Church, e. s., B. P. Allen's property.....$23,900

Hempstead.

Losey to Langdon road, adjoining Dorlon's, 140 acres.....$15,750
Raynor to Smith's road, adjoining Whaley's, ½ acre and buildings.....1,225

Jamaica.

Madison-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x100.....$850
Washington-st., e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, Herriman's map.....2,050
Van Wyck-av., e. s., indefinite, 100x328.....1,450

Long Island City.

East 4th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of East-av., h. and l., 25x100.....$2,900
East 4th-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 99.8 x220x16.8x110.....700
West 8th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100..800

Newtown.

Stockholm-st., 150 ft. n. e. of Covert-av., 1,170 x371.....$14,000
4th-av., n. w. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Webster-av., 91.11 x75.....900

Oyster Bay.

Glen Cove to Roslyn road, w. s., adjoining Downing's, 3 acres.....$625

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

2d and Hunt sts., s. w. corner, 50x200.....
2d-st., w. s., adjoining C. W. Little's, 80x211.....$3,550
Highland turnpike, w. s., adjoining D. N. Barney's.....22,500

North Castle.

Samuel Knapp's to Episcopal Church road, s. s., 80 acres.....$1,000

Morrisania.

Boston road, e. s., 121 ft. s. of 135th-st., 17x67.....$8,500
Grove-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100.....1,400
Governeur-st., n. s., 250 ft. from Morris-av., 50x 117.....3,350
Smeeman-st. and Morris-av., n. e. cor., 80x100.....
Smeeman-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Morris-av., lot No. 1.....18,000

Rye.

Boston road, s. s., adjoining Samuel Wright's, 70 acres.....$2,350
1st-av., w. s., adjoining N. H. R. R., 1 acre.....8,000

West Farms.

Fordham, to West Farms road, s. w. s., lot No.81, South Belmont.....$450
Lafayette-place, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pine-st., 100x 250.....1,600
Orchard-st., s. e. s., lot No. 285, East Tremont, 44 x225.....500
Valentine-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Clark-st., 100x318 1,000

Yonkers.

Buena Vista-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 50x124.....$10,75
Glenwood-av., n. e. s., adjoining H. Austice's.....
Wicker and Grove sts., n. w. corner.....59,0
Piney-st., w. s., 192 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 25x138
Myrtle-av., s. s., 86 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x100..482
Warburton-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Ashburton-av., 50x100.....3,000
Warburton-av., w. s., 96 ft. n. of Babcock-place, 50x100.....3,000
Warburton-av., w. s., 145 ft. n. of Babcock-place, 50x100.....3,000
South Broadway, e. s., adjoining R. R. Getty's, R. H. Hobbs' property.....24,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

East Broad-st., w. s., indefinite, 25 ft. front.....$2,400
High-st., e. s., 21 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 21x74.....7,000
Market-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 22x130.....8,200
Monigomery and Charles sts., n. w. corner, 50x 100.....1,500
Lot No. 9, adjoining P. Rudden's, 100x436.....2,800

Orange.

Elm-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 96x110.....$11,300
Main-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 25 ft. front.....7,080

East Orange.

Dodd-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 50x115.....$300
Cherry-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 100x100.....6,000
Greenwood-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 100x208.....2,000
Grove-place, n. s., indefinite lot, 50x148.....650
Steuben-st., e. s., 290 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x150. 2,500
Main road, n. s., indefinitely located, 38x150.....600

Belleville.

Morris Canal, e. s., 1 61-100 acres.....$606

Montclair.

Park, corner of Walnut-st., 3 60-100 acres.....$10,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Pavonia-av., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x100.....$7,000
Wayne-st., n. s., adjoining lot No. 9, Mann's map, 16.11x110.....8,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100.. 5,500
South 4th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 19.11x50 6,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100.. 8,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 20 x95.....3,800
South 5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Brunswick-av., 50 x100.....2,600

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 30,31, block No. 29, Coster's est., 50x100 $1,750

Hudson City.

Charlotte-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Howell-st., 25x107. $395
Cherry-lane and Charlotte-st., n. e. corner, 50x 94.....800
Amelia and Howell sts., s. e. corner, 25x110.....
Amelia and Howell sts., n. w. corner, 50x100.....1,425
James-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Cherry-lane, 25x110.. 580
James-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Howell-st., 25x110..... 575
Lot No. 13, block No. 7, C. Van Vorst's, West Hoboken.....500
Lot No. 16, block No. 17, Baldwin, Gilchrist & Co.'s division map.....1,400
Lots Nos. 32, 33, block No. 15, Baldwin, Gilchrist & Co.'s division map.....1,300
Lot No. 5, block No. 4, Hudson Land Association, 40x100.....1,000

Bayonne.

Avenue E, w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Chestnut-av., 80x 172.....3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER HAS REMOVED his real estate office from No. 21 2d-st. to No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. Selling, letting, collecting, &c., carefully attended to, returns promptly made and charges moderate. Established 1853. Owners of City property living on line of Harlem and New-Haven roads will find this office particularly convenient.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shade; price $83,000. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NINETEEN lots of ground, with bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FACTORY, 50 x 100 feet, with three lots of ground. Inquire at Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 45.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—TWO OF THE finest places on the Sound, located at Oyster Bay, Long Island; house fully furnished with all modern improvements; grounds well laid out, fine orchard, grapery, green-house, &c.; good fishing and sailing; location perfectly healthy; two hours from City by cars and boat. Also other country property at all prices. Apply to WM. & E. L. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

WEST POINT.

FOR SALE AT WEST POINT—A country residence, and about 50 acres of highly cultivated farm, fruit grounds and garden; location about 1½ miles south of Cozzens' Hotel; roads and walks through and about the grounds macadmized and in perfect order; dwelling, which has several hard-wood mantels, contains on parlor floor, drawing-room, family parlor, library, dining-room, butler's pantry and billiard room, water closet, &c. Second floor, eight commodious sleeping rooms, bath-room, two water closets. Third floor, nine fine rooms, several large closets, linen closet, &c., &c.; large tank under the roof, supplied by force of water ram from spring water. The dwelling is most thoroughly plumb; there are three beautiful building sites upon the plot, north and south of present dwelling; the outbuildings, garden, fruit and fruit grounds are all that are requisite or desirable; there is a full flow of brook through a large part of the grounds, filled with trout of a large growth. All in all, this is a very desirable place, and will be sold reasonably, as the owner intends going away. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of ground, fine lawn, variety of ornamental fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French-roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all city modern improvements; lot 80x200, beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; 95 acres, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., commanding views of the Hudson; 1¼ miles from depot; location healthy; large dwelling-house and plenty of outbuildings. For particulars apply to C. W. CRANE, No. 203 West-st., or to P. C. MATHEWS, on the premises, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT BRONXville, Westchester County, with 4½ acres land, well wooded, large handsome modern stone house, with all the conveniences; stands in high and healthy locality, convenient to depot. Apply at No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR TARRYTOWN, A LARGE house partially furnished, with 8 rooms, range, bath-room, hot and cold water on each floor, together with gardener's house and stable. All the buildings are supplied with Spring water; four acres of land, with the best of fruit in great variety, and a fine garden; situation very pleasant and healthy. Apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st., or at his residence at Tarrytown.

TO RENT—AT MANHATTANVILLE, A very desirable residence, three-story, brick and stone; sixteen available rooms, fully furnished, and have all modern improvements; billiard-room, with tables, &c.; bowling alley, bowling saloon and all necessary outhouses; fine garden terrace on the river. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Manhattan Heights, fully and completely furnished in a superior manner; hot-house, extensive grounds, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; plenty of lawn, large garden; to rent for the Summer or year. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

IN THE VILLAGE OF SOUTHPORT, Conn., two hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat and commodious cottage house in good order, located immediately on the water with a fine view; boating, fishing and bathing; minutes from depot; good bathing, fishing and sailing; rent $400 per year. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 54 Leonard-st., New-York.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden: carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER BROWN, No. 39 Park-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable; half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 54 Front-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house. Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, ONE MILE FROM depot, at Summit, N. J.; contains twelve rooms, pleasantly situated, with five or fifty acres of land. The good tenant will be rented very low; $400 with five acres, $500 with fifty acres. Inquire of LARNED & WARREN, No. 200 Broadway.

TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A large house, 14 rooms, Broadway and Lincoln-av.; large garden, well fruited; good water; wood and carriage-house. Apply to A. JACKSON HYATT, White Plains, or to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS.—A FINE country seat, (25 acres,) at Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill station; orchard, grapery, green-house, ice-house, stables; house in fine order; furnace; hot and cold water throughout; photograph shown. JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, fine house, with all modern improvements. Also lots on 153d-st., Washington Heights, and on all the Boulevards and avenues, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—BASEMENT, SECOND AND PART of the third floor of a modern house, in a good neighborhood. Address G. H. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house No. 7 East 31st-st. Apply to GEO. P. SMITH, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,

COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on the fourth, next door to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—To rent for business purposes until sept. 1, 1869, two large parlors, partially furnished, and on the first floor of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery Building.

Apply at the rooms from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—ALL THE UPPER part of the superb marble building, corner Broadway and 11th-st.; handsomest business place in the City; position unsurpassed. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FULTON-ST. PROPERTY TO LET.—Three elegant light floors, in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power, will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIBRARY, part of a suite, No. 182 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrances on John-st. and Broadway. D. IRA BAKER, No. 182 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—40x80, WELL lighted, with or without steam power; suitable for manufacturing or mercantile business. Apply on the premises, Nos. 99 and 101 William-st., near John-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS, FOR business purpose, the building No. 33 Wooster-st Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 189 Broadway, N. Y

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 365 Greenwich-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cliff-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

YONKERS.—WANTED BY A PRIVATE family, who will take good care of the property, a furnished house and stable accommodations, in or near Yonkers. Address, with particulars and rent, Box No. 2,086 Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, IN BROOKLYN OR Jersey City, a small house. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, O., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, convenient house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about one hour from the City Hall. Address B. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating price and full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Splendid Rutherfurd Park Lots.

Closing Sale of the Cordts Property.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 10, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the beautiful property at Rutherfurd Park, belonging to E. D. Cordts, and sold to divide interests. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

N. B.—The Morris and Essex Railroad are now breaking ground for their track close to this property, and the Montclair Railroad will be at work within a week or ten days on their road. Two depots to be established on the property. (See maps.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL ON

MONDAY, MAY 10, AND

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,

At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.

450 CHOICE LOTS,

FRONTING 2,500 FEET ON

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq.

SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.

This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the trip, free, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION on Central-av., and

NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.,

THURSDAY, MAY, 13, 1869, AT 12 M., On the premises, Great sale of

160 VILLA PLOTS AT WEST ROSELLE, beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country.

Roselle is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 43 minutes from the New-York side of the river, and 2¼ miles from the City of Elizabeth. Probably no town in the State of New-Jersey has improved within the past two years in so great a proportion as the new and growing town of Roselle. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT DOBB'S FERRY—Being the residence and estate of the late James B. Danforth, known as "Dry Brook."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

This property, comprising over 125 acres of land, will be offered in parcels varying from 5 to 35 acres. Among others, the late residence of Mr. Danforth, with nearly 13 acres—a very beautiful and complete place—with coach-house, graperies, &c., well fitted for Summer and Winter occupation; also, a very desirable new house, with 10 acres of land. This property commands beautiful views of the Hudson River and Saw Mill River Valley, and is within a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing at Dobb's Ferry. For maps and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., (who will accompany any purchasers to the premises,) or to JOHN J. STORMS, one of the executors, near the property, at Dobb's Ferry. SAMUEL E. LYON, } Executors.
JOHN J. STORMS, }

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE OUT-DOOR SALE.

500 SPLENDID NEWTOWN LOTS,

ON THE PREMISES, SUYDAM HOMESTEAD,

MONDAY, MAY 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Location unexceptionable; four minutes' walk from depot; 24 daily trains over Flushing Railroad; time from Hunter's Point, 15 minutes; from New-York, 30 minutes; commutation less than on horse cars. Streets opened and graded; lots within a stone's throw of half a dozen churches and schools; will be sold singly and in small parcels. Surrounding good; grades excellent. The best property around the City for investment, improvement

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 28
CALEDONIA	May 12	CAMBRIA	May 29
EUROPA	May 15	BRITANNIA	June 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $60; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $67.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT .SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	June 2
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	June 9

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	and CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.	
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.		
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	Saturday, May 18, 11 A. M.		

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$36
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA.....May 6 MALTA.....May 20
MARATHON.....May 13 SAMARIA.....May 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—CUNARD STEAMship HECLA will sail on SATURDAY, May 8.
Cabin Passage.....$80 in gold
Steerage.....30 in currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, WEDNESDAY May 12, at 6 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST DAYS, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 11.—ALASKA, Capt A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving May 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,).....May 20
COLUMBIA. Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 27
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL...Saturday, May 15.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville via through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per ship *Yorktown*, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress, and was there condemned, and her cargo transshipped to this port per bark *Juno*, are hereby notified that the said bark *Juno* has now arrived at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1869. No. 62 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
B. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 83 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.,) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 19.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron prize steamer MEMPHIS as she now lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.40 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.20 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	For Paterson.
11.20 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
		Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.40 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily, for Paterson.
3.20 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont and Monsey.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.20 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.20 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.40 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport: 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M. for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:20 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail, Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Ferries foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 6, 1869.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, by the undersigned, at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from June 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1869.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the A. C. G. S. N. Y.
CHARLES F. POWELL,
Second Lieut. Corps of Eng., A. C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:
SPECIFICATION 1.—In 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th sts.
SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 2d-av. and East River.
SPECIFICATION 4.—In 9th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 5.—In 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 6.—In 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 7.—In 36th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
SPECIFICATION 8.—In 20th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.
SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Hudson sts.
SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SPECIFICATION 11.—In 60th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.
SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 13.—In 18th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS AND CELLARDIGGERS.—Proposals are requested for excavating Cellar No. 97 Bowery. For particulars call at the office of Rabold & Tostevin, No. 703 6th-st., New-York.
RABOLD & TOSTEVIN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1869.
Sealed proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 27th day of May next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.
CLASS NO. 1.
12,000 yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
5,000 yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
1,000 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
200 yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
CLASS NO. 2.
4,000 yards 6-4 blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 yards ¾ dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4½ pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.
CLASS NO. 3.
3,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
5,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
3,500 yards Cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.
CLASS NO. 4.
650 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
600 Pompons, red, worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,400 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed.)
800 Stocks.
3,000 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.
CLASS NO. 5
400 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
250 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
125 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
500 pairs Yellow Metal Crescent and Scale Straps.
400 sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,000 yards Red Cord.
25 Swords for Sergeants.
20 Swords for Musicians.
150 Staff or Drum Heads.
200 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
20 boxwood "B" Rifles.
20 Drums complete.
CLASS NO. 6.
9,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)
CLASS NO. 7.
400 Cartridge Boxes with magazines.
700 Bayonet Scabbards with frogs attached.
700 Percussion Cap-pouches.
600 Knapsacks.
CLASS NO. 8.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Fatigue Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Woolen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals Musicians and Privates.
Linen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bedsacks.
The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others in their stead at once. The Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B., Guarantor.
Witness, C. D., Guarantor.
E. F.
I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.
Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major W. S. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:
Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¾ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3¾ by 6¾ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 350,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.
For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.
All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Post-master-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail or delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.
When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they are to be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package or box, to enable the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.
Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.
Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10¼ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes, each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.
All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.
The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Office, or at the Department.
Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid and quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interest.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, May 14, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Prince-st. from Broadway to the Bowery, and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River, and also for the laying of a crosswalk across West-st. to Pier No. 5 North River. Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Mmarble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 30 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished entire second floor (5 rooms) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 15TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE below 5th-av.—Two small parlors, nicely furnished, to rent, with or without board; reference exchanged.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and back parlors to let, with board, in a private family; young men preferred; references exchanged; terms reasonable. No. 106 East 25th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET one or two handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; location first-class. Apply at No. 10 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.

NO. 210 EAST 17TH-ST., (NEW NO.) near 3d-av.—A pleasant extension-room on parlor floor to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board; also a hall bedroom.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on the second floor facing the South, to let with board, separately or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—BEST LOCATION; FIRST-class board, with apartments singly and en suite; reference given and required. Apply at 299 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroome to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 255 4th-av.

NO. 324 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—Beautiful rooms, with board, first-class, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

TO LET—NO. 20 FLUSHING-AV.; PARLOR floor and three floor rooms to two families; gas and water on each floor; possession immediately.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT, second floor front room, with bath contiguous. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—ENTIRE PARLOR floor to let, with private table, or without board.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Summit

CUBA.

Additional Facts Regarding the Perit Fillibusters.

The Government Inactive---The President and the Cuban Situation.

Rumored Sailing of an Expedition from Florida.

The excitement over the reported departure of a Cuban war expedition from this port continues unabated. Very little positive information, in addition to that already given in the TIMES, was ascertained yesterday—certainly none to warrant the highly imaginative and sensational accounts that have been circulated about the magnitude of the expedition. It is undoubtedly true that the steamer *Perit* went to sea on Tuesday, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, and that she had a suspicious party of passengers on board, who embarked on three tugboats, at various points along the North River, and were conveyed to the vessel in the Bay. It is also true that the vessel, which is commanded by Captain GEORGE FLETCHER, was chartered from Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., her owners, by certain persons whose names are unknown; and, although it is claimed that she was regularly cleared from the Custom-house for Kingston, Jamaica, on a lawful voyage, their is no denial offered of the report that there were Cuban recruits on board. there is nothing to show, however, that the passengers on the *Perit* numbered 1,000 strong, or that they were all fully armed and equipped.

The statement of Captain HAZARD, of the tugboat *Philip*, that the vessel was filled with arms and amunition obtained from Governor's Island, was widely commented on, with various opinions as to its credibility. It was evidently not made with any desire to deceive the public, as Captain HAZARD is regarded as a candid and reliable man, and unlikely to make such an announcement, if it was untrue.

Considerable animation was visible in the United States Marshal's office yesterday, but nothing definite could be learned about the expedition. General BARLOW said that he had received no instructions from Washington, and that he was unauthorized by law to seize on a suspected vessel, until ordered by superior officers. He discredited the story that the Government would sanction the fitting out of a Cuban expedition, and did not believe that any had left this port. He said that he should make a thorough investigation of the matter, and would act according to the instructions of the State Department.

Numerous other conjectures have been made in regard to the Cuban movements, but they nearly all appear to lack authenticity. Among the false reports may be mentioned the announcement that the steamer *Grapeshot*, with fifty volunteers on board, sailed a few days ago for Cuba, the vessel being at anchor in the harbor; also that a revenue cutter had been dispatched from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to intercept the expedition from the Florida coast, and that 80 troops were taken out in the *Arago*, which sailed on Monday.

The Spanish Consul in this City was visited yesterday, and said that his Government was constantly buying arms in this City, and that a large quantity of Spencer rifles went out by the Havana steamer yesterday. The Consul admitted that he was possessed of valuable information concerning the movements of the Cuban sympathizers, but he declined to reveal it for publication.

The President and the Cuban Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

Notwithstanding all the talk about the Cuban question, it is positively known that the question has never been formally considered by the President in Cabinet. It has been the subject of incidental mention and discussion by the members of the Cabinet, but it has never risen to the dignity of a formal consideration. The President and Cabinet are probably unanimous in their feeling of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, the President himself being known to be quite warm on that subject. But that is a different thing from official action, and is not in the least likely to betray the Government into any course which will not be consistent with the national honor, dignity and safety.

Rumored Departure of a Cuban Expedition from Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, May 6.

The British steamer *Salvador* sailed last night, crowded with Cuban sympathizers. She cleared for St. Thomas, by the way of Nassau, it is rumored, in connection with some Cuban expedition fitting out in one of the Gulf ports.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

RHINES played his last game yesterday afternoon, signalizing his retirement by scoring another victory, the second he has achieved, having beaten DANIELS and GOLDTHWAIT, and been in turn defeated by FOSTER, RUDOLPHE, DEERY and SNYDER. GOLDTHWAIT, who was RHINES' opponent yesterday, plays SNYDER this afternoon, and, should he be beaten, the fifth prize will fall to RHINES. If not, GOLDTHWAIT and FOSTER will have to play off for it. DANIELS has no chance whatever for any prize, and SNYDER is sure of the fourth at least. The analysis of yesterday's game is as follows:

Score—Rhines, 1,200; Goldthwait, 1,141.
Innings—Rhines, 79; Goldthwait, 78.
Averages—Rhines, 15 1-5; Goldthwait, 14⅗.
Best runs—Rhines, 171; Goldthwait, 84.
Safety plays—Rhines, 18; Goldthwait, 11.
Pockets off count—Rhines, 2; Goldthwait, 7.
Kissed out of count—Rhines, 0; Goldthwait, 2.
Strung all the balls—Rhines, 7; Goldthwait, 7.
Banks—Rhines, 6; Goldthwait, 5.
Time—3 hours 20 and minutes.
Referee—Cyrille Dion.

The game at night between DEERY and FOSTER opened very promisingly, the latter starting with a run of 102, and the former following with 51, 27 and 153. In the third innings the positions were—DEERY, 281; FOSTER, 141. In the sixth DEERY ran 91, and in the fifteenth 84, his total now being 491, and FOSTER'S 285. Thus far the finest play of the tournament had been shown, the average of the leading man, notwithstanding the frequency of the safe pockets and the resulting "banks," being 33. DEERY was playing with more than his usual confidence, and when he had reached his sixth hundred he was 198 ahead. It was not long, however, before FOSTER overhauled him, and when he did he made almost as short work of him as he had the night previous with RUDOLPHE. DEERY battled manfully, but against such runs as 30, 33, 48, 87 and 189, it was almost vain to struggle. FOSTER'S majority was 294, and the analysis appended will show that his average was within a fraction of 24.

This is the last day of the tournament proper. All subsequent games will be to decide ties. Either RUDOLPHE or DEERY, who are to play tonight, will win the cue, and the loser of that game will have to play FOSTER, and possibly SNYDER, for the second prize.

FOSTER—102, 15, 24, 18, 3, 0, N. 18, 3, 21, 72, 3, 6, 0, 0, 16, 78, 6, 0, 45, 0, 0, 22, 0, 0, 1, 69, 72, 3, 15, 6, 25, 6, 0, 3, 6, 51, 139, 3, 48, 30, 6, 0, 3, 87, 30, 3, 33, 6, 46, 0, 9.

DEERY—51, 27, 153, 9, 15, 91, 28, 6, 0, 6, 0, 12, 6, 3, 84, 0, 39, 0, 0, 14, 0, 0, 18, 18, 9, 60, 12, 0, 3, 10, 0, 12, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 21, 0, 3, 69, 9, 3, 3, 0, 54, 27, 0, 0, 27.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Deery, 906; Foster, 1,200.
Innings—Deery, 50; Foster, 51.
Averages—Deery, 18⅛; Foster, 23½.
Best runs—Foster, 102, 189; Deery, 153, 84.
Safety plays—Deery, 16; Foster, 12.
Pockets off count—Deery, 2; Foster, 2.
Strung all the balls—Deery, 4; Foster, 9.
Banks—Deery, 10; Foster, 5.
Kissed out of count—Deery, 0; Foster, 2.
Time—3 hours and 30 minutes.
Referee—Joseph Grestel.

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best runs.	Best Av'ge.
Foster	3	2	189	23½
Rhines	2	4	171	16
Deery	4	1	358	24
Snyder	3	2	207	25
Goldthwait	1	4	121	21
Daniels	1	5	219	16⅔
Rudolphe	4	1	172	25

Ascension Day.

Yesterday was Ascension Thursday, a day specially set apart in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches for commemorating the ascension of our Saviour into heaven. There were int he Catholic Churches masses in the forenoon, in addition to the morning mass, which is celebrated daily; and special religious services were held in Trinity, Grace, and other Episcopal churches. The worshipers among both denominations were numerous, especially in the congregations at St. Patrick's Cathedral and Grace Church.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The third annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, and was well attended. Mr. HENRY BERGH presided, and opened the meeting with a few remarks, in which he said that though the Society was young, it had accomplished much good in waging war against the enemies of mercy and civilization. But it has not done all the work laid out for it in this field, and it is to be hoped that much more may be done toward persuading the tormentors of animals of the inhumanity of their conduct. Our only enemies, Mr. BERGH said, are persons who are hostile to public peace and quietness. Their cruelty called the Society into being and is the only reason of its continuance. The speaker contrasted the treatment of animals in the City before the Society was founded and their treatment now. He referred to the favor with which the unselfish labors of its members had been regarded by the public, and the numerous bequests which had been made to aid its objects. He also spoke of the opposition shown on the other hand to its labors by many of our legal authorities, particularly by Judge DOWLING, which was due to a want of sympathy with the Society's objects, and of the exceptions taken to the latter's decisions by the speaker, in which he had been sustained by the Press and public generally. Mr. BERGH discussed at length the question why so much attention is given to mere dumb animals, and showed that these are associated with nearly every occupation and pleasure of life; that they furnish nourishment, clothing and pleasure to all persons, and that their qualities have been recognized in literature.

The third annual report of the Secretary, N. P. HOSACK, was then read, and contained the following statements: 269 cases of cruelty have been prosecuted in the Courts, besides an immense number of remonstrances made by different members. The reports and publications of the Society have been extensively disseminated, and have attracted much attention in this country and Europe. Mr. BERGH'S labors in delivering addresses on the subject of the treatment of animals during the year were detailed at length. The subject of the cattle plague was discussed, and its cause stated to be crowded and unhealthy means of transportation for cattle. The bad condition of our horse markets, slaughter-houses and streets was also set forth, with the sale of swill-milk, the adulteration of food for cattle, and the importance of protection of live stock and insectiverous birds. During the last three years 1,200 horses have been burnt by reason of being stabled in the upper stories of buildings. Since the change in the arrangement of the dog pound, the number of dogs annually destroyed has been lessened by 1,536, and the sum of $2,892 saved to the City. The importance of properly caring for our live stock is shown by the fact that the value of the labor and products of all those in the country would be equal to the entire National debt.

Mr. JOHN R. MURRAT read the report of the Treasurer, showing the total receipts during the year to have been $6,938 66, and the present balance in cash and invested funds $14,222 92. He also stated that a number of bequests had lately been made to the Society—$200,000 from a gentleman on Long Island, $100,000 from Mr. BERGH, payable after his decease, and other sums varying from $5,000 to $20,000, making a total of nearly $400,000.

Mr. NATHAN C. ELY offered a resolution of regret at the late action of Judge DOWLING in opposing the objects of the Society.

The annual election of officers then took place, and resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:

For President—HENRY BERGH. For Vice-Presidents—John T. Hoffman, Horace B. Claflin, Henry W. Bellows, Benjamin D. Hicks, Peter Cooper, James Brown, George T. Trimble, William H. Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts. For Secretary—N. P. Hosack. For Treasurer—John B. Murray. For Executive Committee—John D. Wolfe, Frank Leslie, Townsend Harris, Charles H. Marshall, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Alfred Schermerhorn, A. H. Campbell, E. George Squier, Thomas C. Acton, John A. Kennedy, James Stokes, Nathan C. Ely, D. Lydig Suydam, Jonathan Thorne, John Mudie.

The Society then adjourned.

Laying of the Corner-stone of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem.

The corner-stone of Trinity Church, of Harlem, was laid by Bishop POTTER, assisted by several of the Episcopal clergymen of this City, yesterday afternoon. The new edifice is to be erected on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, for the use of the congregation now worshiping in National Hall, of which Rev. WILLIAM N. MCVICKAR is the Rector. The church will be of the Romanesque style of architecture, and will seat about 1,000 persons. It will front on Fifth-avenue, cover an area of 100 by 110 feet. There will be only one gallery—an end one—in the body of the edifice; but a choir and organ gallery will be built on one side of the chancel, which latter is to be polygonal in form. The clear space under the roof is to be open-timbered, the height of the ridge from the floor to be fifty feet. Adjoining the vestry-room of the church there is to be a lecture-room capable of seating 500 persons. This, with its connections, will be used for Sunday-school purposes, and will accommodate about 800 children. The material of which the edifice is to be constructed is white brick, made in Newark, N. J.; the dressings, sills, lintels, coping, &c., to be of Berea stone, quarried in Ohio. The front will have six turrets, and on the rear end, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, there will be a campanaille running up to the height of 175 feet. In the centre of the front gable there is to be a wheel-window of Ohio stone, immediately over the main entrance. The total cost of the building will be about $75,000. It is intended to have it ready for use in November next, as the work will be pushed steadily through to completion. The architect is Mr. JOHN WELCH, of Brooklyn.

There was a very large attendance at the services yesterday. At 4:15 o'clock a procession of the wardens and vestrymen of the congregation, Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Rev. Messrs. MCVICKAR, RAY, of Grace Chapel, Harlem, Rev. Professor JOHNSON, of the Episcopal Seminary, and other clergymen, moved from the pastoral residence to the site of the new church, reciting the 122d Psalm. The Bishop recited the prayers prescribed in the Episcopal ritual for services of this character, and laid the corner-stone. This ceremony being ended, the Bishop congratulated the assembled congregation on the inauguration of the good work they had undertaken, and introduced Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG.

Dr. TYNG, after paying a high complement to the Bishop for the zeal he had always displayed in furthering the cause of the Church, and extending its influence in this disease, referred to the work now undertaken as another evidence of his labors, his fostering, care and the beneficial results of his episcopal Government. The location selected for the new church was, he said, the finest in the whole city, and its erection here would awaken a deep interest in the cause of religion, and be made an instrument of great good to future generations. This spot was destined to be, twenty years hence, the centre of the wealth, intelligence, and refinement of this metropolis, and he hoped that the men who had undertaken by the erection of this edifice to carry out the principles of the Church, would prove themselves to be in every way worthy of their trust.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by the assembled congregation; and the Bishop closed the services with the Benediction.

The box deposited in the corner-stone contained a list of the wardens and vestrymen of the church; copy of a sermon preached in February last by the Rector; a programme of the services in the laying of the stone; copies of the *Protestant Churchman*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, and other City papers; by-laws of the Harlem Bank and Harlem Dispensary; Manual of the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward; silver and nickel coins and specimens of postal-currency, and a $1 greenback.

Twenty-third Regiment Battalion Drill and Reception.

The battalion drill and reception of the Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was held at the Brooklyn Rink, Clermont-avenue, last evening. The regiment having just donned their new and brilliant uniform, that which has been adopted by many other regiments of the National Guard, their appearance was very fine and their drill was up to the military standard of excellence. The regiment is commanded by Colonel RODNEY C. WARD. Among the distinguished guests were Major-General WOODWARD and staff, of the Second Division; Brigadier-General HISCOCK and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade; General Wm. H. MORRIS, Commissary-General of Ordnance, and members of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments. After the drill, the reception took place, dancing being kept up until a late hour, to the inspiring music of Papst's Band. The Floor Committee were Messrs. CHARLES WEST HODGE, G. E. NICHOLS and CHAS. BELL. The rink was tastefully decorated with flags, and the whole affair passed off with *éclat*.

This was the first time for any demonstration in the rink other than skating, and the place exhibited admirable adaptability for the purpose to which it was devoted last evening.

Velocipede Matters.

The most successful opening performance we have seen for some time on the occasion of the inauguration of a velocipede hall, was that which took place last evening at the New-York Velocipede Academy, formerly the regimental armory in Crosby-street, near Bleecker. There were not only a number of beautiful machines present, but also a gathering of noted and graceful experts from both New-York and Brooklyn. The hall has been handsomely fitted up and well arranged for the purpose of bicycle exercise and it is now one of the most complete establishments of the kind we have in the City.

The graceful riding of Messrs. CARLTON and BURROUGHS, and the difficult feats performed by Messrs. CARPENTER, BECKWITH and the TILTONS elicited loud applause. The members of the American Velocipede Club were present, and greatly added to the attractions of the evening by their fine riding. The Twelfth Regiment Band performed during the evening. The gallery seats were filled with ladies.

Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry—Address of Mr. Beecher.

Steinway Hall was filled last evening almost to repletion by an evidently interested audience, to witness the anniversary exhibition given by the children of the Five Points House of Industry. About 200 boys and girls, ranging in age from 4 to 14 years were present on the platform. The appearance of the children, their singing and intelligent performance was such as to do great credit both to the children and those in whose charge they are. The ceremonies were conducted by the Superintendent, S. B. HALLIDAY, and consisted, according to the programme, of nineteen different pieces, only a few of which were omitted. The "Three Little Kittens," "A Medley" and the "A B C Roundelay" elicited special and hearty applause. As the evening advanced, some of the little ones found it difficult to overcome a disposition to sleep, and not even Mr. BEECHER'S eloquent description of his early experience with a double-barreled catechism in the old pine school-house on Litchfield Hill could keep them from enjoying a nap by way of interlude.

During the exercises, Rev. FAYETTE SMITH was introduced, and made a few remarks in favor of the cause of the little ones before them.

A statement was then made by Superintendent HALLIDAY, of the condition of the Home, by which it appears that there were 1,500 regular inmates of the Home last year, their average family remaining and living with them being 250. Their expenses average about $3,000 per month, and for the next six months, $15,000 will be required, and $20,000 would not be too much. The Trustees are extremely anxious to enlarge the building, so as to furnish separate accommodations for children having contagious diseases, and for this purpose need additional public aid. Mr. HALLIDAY concluded, by inviting all who took an interest in this work to visit them at any time, and then introduced Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who delivered a brief address.

Mr. BEECHER said, however wide the separation may be between men by philosophic differences or conflict of creeds, in works of beneficence all become one. Men cannot be brought together by reasoning; they must work in sections, but all differences disappear in works of Christian love, doing for others what Christ has done for us, in bearing our sins and carrying our sorrows. We stand in the gate, the beautiful gate of Christian charity, and dispense a God-like bounty, whether in bread at the door of this house, or within its walls, or whether in the form of instruction, secular or religious. The poor woman, without support and desiring to earn a living, but with four children at her back, has here a place where she can confidently leave them. Knowing they will be cared for, and from whence she can reclaim them in more prosperous times. This charity commends itself to me in that it has no narrow bounds. It is the largest charity I know of, and this large mode is exactly in conformity with my ideas of Christianity. I think of Christianity as I do of this blessed May month, only with a little less east wind in it, but abounding in beauty and richness and promise of the future, representing the boundless royalty of Divine love and bounty. Mr. BEECHER then drew a beautiful picture of the Christian home, and though no public institution could supply its place, yet this came the nearest to it, and more than supplied the place to the children of a home where Christianity was not. He compared the interest taken in children and their advantages in Sunday Schools at the present day with the days of his youth, when it was a continued reduplication of catechism, and drew a forcible picture of the advantage such institutions will prove to the children of the thousands of emigrants crowding our shores, the poorest ship-load of which he estimated as far more valuable than a cargo of diamonds. New-York, he said, in conclusion, abounds in charitable impulses, which need only to be given a practicable direction; and with such a direction, there are merchants who, even in the dullest times, could take such a charity right on their shoulders. It would be sad indeed should any come to their doors and be turned away for want of means; but that day is never likely to come. The charity of New-York will take care of that.

After Mr. BEECHER had concluded, six Chinese repeated the Lord's Prayer in English, the children sang the "Red, White and Blue," and the large audience dispersed. On the platform were Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Archibald Russell, H. A. Camp, D. L. Suydam, Rev. John Hall, D. D.; General Lefferts, W. F. Barnard and Mr. Cleveland.

Arrest for Perjury.

A suit against Fire Commissioner WILSON was being tried yesterday afternoon before Judge CURTIS, of the Marine Court, when MARTIN REED and THOMAS EARLY gave evidence that so convinced the Judge that they were committing perjury, that he directed their immediate arrest by the officers of his Court. The prisoners were taken before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court about 3 o'clock, but that Magistrate being already overwhelmed with business, adjourned awaiting hearing, REED and EARLY were temporarily committed upon a verbal statement of the case. They will be again arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning, when Commissioner WILSON will make the formal complaint, and the matter will be fully determined.

Brooklyn Academy of Design.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Brooklyn Institute last evening to view the works of the pupils of the Academy of Design. Mr. GEORGE INNES, President, delivered a brief address, in which he reviewed the progress of the Academy, and spoke of the enthusiasm which had been shown on the part of the pupils and all connected with the Academy. There were thirty pupils whose studies had been greatly aided and encouraged by the fact that Mr. LEMUEL WILMARTH, the Preceptor, was a natural educator, besides having a very extensive experience both as an artist and an observer of art in Europe.

The Committee on Awards reported in favor of Mr. ELBERT THAYER, for the first prize, a gold medal; Miss HENRIETTA INGHAM, for the second prize, a silver medal, and Miss KATE KING, for the third prize, a book. Honorable mention was made of Miss JULIA ELDER, Miss LOUISA JONES, Mr. EDWARD HANLON, and Mr. CHARLES OSBOND.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Phrenocosmian Society of the College of the City of New-York will hold their seventeenth anniversary at the Academy of Music, this evening, at 7:30.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the apartments of JOHN HASSAN, on the second floor of No. 260 East Tenth-street, when a damage of $100 was occasioned to the furniture. JOHN BRACKETT owns the building, and sustained a loss of $200; insured.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held yesterday evening at the Cooper Institute, Dr. HIBBARD presiding. The Committee on the Admission of Members reported the names of thirteen candidates, who were elected unanimously. Reports were read from the trustees and from the Committee on Finance, and adopted.

JOHN KENNEDY, of No. 236 West Sixteenth-street, fell from a horse, in Eighteenth-street, yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the leg and skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A company was organized some time ago to transmit messages by telegraph to various points in this City and Brooklyn, but the enterprise does not appear to have succeeded, as the property of the Company, including a cable under the East River, is to be sold by the Sheriff on the 7th inst.

Brooklyn.

Rev. DAY OTIS KELLOGG, Jr., of Grace Church, Providence, has been called to the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, recently made vacant by the removal of Rev. Dr. THRALL to New-York. The call is accompanied by the offer of a large salary.

WM. FLYNN was taken before Justice WALSH yesterday, charged with having committed an assault upon STEPHEN WOODHEAD with the intention of killing him. It appears that both parties got into an altercation in Ninth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning when the prisoner shot the complainant with his gun. FLYNN was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANDREW AHRENTZ, of No. 189 Graham-avenue, who was run over by one of the South Fourth-street, Eastern Division, cars last Friday, died yesterday. Coroner WHITEHILL held an inquest last evening.

New-Jersey.

An imposing spectacle was presented yesterday morning in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, the occasion being the confirmation of 726 young persons belonging to the parish. No confirmation has been held previously in this district for two years.

Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, last evening, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found floating near the Cunard dock. The jury returned a verdict of death from unknown causes.

Yesterday TIMOTHY MURPHY, a resident of Harrison, died of lock-jaw, caused by being run over on the 28th of April by a Morris and Essex train, and the injuries then received terminated in tetanus.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night in MORRISON, SINCLAIR & Co.'s iron foundry, corner of James and Essex streets, Newark. Notwithstanding the flames were promptly extinguished, $10,000 damage was done. Insured for $1,800.

Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR has stated his intention to present to the Newton Presbytery, the new academy and grounds, and to endow the institution with a sum large enough to educate, free of charge, the children of the ministers of the Presbytery.

Hudson River Items.

There is much excitement in the vicinity of Coxsackie, N. Y., over a case of tar and feathering, which occurred there a night or two since. A young man named JOHN HALLENBECK, (white,) was dragged from the bed of his wife (colored,) and, in a nude state, taken to a neighboring brick-yard, where a layer of warm tar was carefully applied and over it a coat of cotton. He was then taken to Coxsackie and nailed up in a dry-goods box, upon which were deposited numerous rocks of large dimensions, to remain till morning, but he managed to make his escape. He was given notice to leave town under penalty of a worse calamity, which he did the next day.

On Friday last JAMES DECKER, a lock tender on lock No. 24 of the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Kerhonkson, met with a terrible death. The drop gate of the lock was run down, but by some means came up part of the way as a loaded boat was nearing it, and probably in the excitement of the moment, fearing the gate would be broken, Mr. DECKER took hold of the windlass-crank, and was in the act of turning down the gate, when the boat struck the gate, causing the crank to move so rapidly that it loosened his hold and struck him between his eyes, passing through his skull, mangling his head terribly. He lived about five hours. He was 22 years of age, and leaves a young wife.

THOMAS CORNELL has purchased the Rhinebeck and Kingston Ferry for $80,000.

Commodore VANDERBILT has purchased forty acres of land and a mansion at Cartnage, on the Hudson, for $40,000.

The shad business on the Hudson this season is extremely dull. Sixteen successive days of cold northerly winds have almost entirely driven the shad from the river. Fishermen generally are doing little or no trade. At this time last year the best shad could be purchased for 20 cents each. To-day they are worth 50 to 60 cents. Thousands of dollars have been expended for new nets, boats, &c., but the scarcity of the fish will not enable the purchasers of the fishing tackle to get their money back this season. The season is now so late that by the time warm weather comes, "the last run of shad" will be upon us, and everybody knows that shad will not then be worth eating. Especially will June shad not be in demand.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Stocks dull; Erics, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 6—11 A. M.

COTTON—The cotton market opens firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¾; account, 93¾. United States Five-twenty Bonds flat at 79¾. Stocks dull; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 6—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 10s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6.

Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6—Evening.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England is published to-day over the signatures of its officers. The outflow of specie has been unusually heavy, the amount on hand this week being fully £400,000 less than that at the corresponding period last week. The Bank has advanced its rate of discount to-day ½ ₱ cent. The rate is now 4½.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6—1:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 97¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 80¾@80¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 6—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier; 20,000 Uplands, 11¾d.; Sea Islands, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 15s. ₱ cwt.; Turpentine, 29s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6.

Sugar is firmer both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; do. afloat, 29s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5@$6 25. WHEAT quiet; sales No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17¼; No. 2 at $1 11@$1 12, and $1 20¼ for cash; $1 10¾@$1 11, seller 30 days. CORN dull; sales at 60¼c.@61c. for No. 1, 57¼c.@58c. for No. 2, and 58c., seller May and June. OATS in good demand; sales No. 2 at 60¼c.@61c. RYE quiet; sales at $1 15¼ for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $1 75, in store. HIGHWINES unchanged. Mess PORK dull at $30 50@$31. LARD firm at 17¼c.@17¾c. HAMS, 14¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@12c. Live Hogs dull and weak at $8 15@$8 50 for Common to Fair; $8 60@$9 25 for Good to Choice. CATTLE steady and firm at $4 75@$6 75 for Butchers' stock; $6 25@$7 75 for Light to Extra Prime Shipping Steers. FREIGHTS firm and steady at 4¼c.@5½c. on Corn, 6c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 7,000 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 5,500 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 6.

RECEIPTS—Flour 1,000 bbls; CORN 20,000 bushels; OATS 47,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Canal clearances deferred for day or two. FREIGHTS—3 loads of Wheat to New-York at 14c. FLOUR steady; sales 100 bbls. Wisconsin Spring at $5 50; 150 bbls. City Brand Spring at $6 00; 100 bbls Western bakers at $6 88 afloat, 20 bbls. fine Michigan at $5; 25 bbls. White Michigan at $8; 50 bbls. Amber Western at $7 37½. WHEAT in fair demand and lower; sales 7,000 bushels. Port Washington at $1 20; 2,200 bushels. No. 2 Chicago at $1 22; 14,000 bushels. No. 2 Chicago at about $1 20. CORN dull and unsettled; sales 34,000 bushels. new at 62¼c.@63c.; 11,000 bushels in car and small lots at 65c. OATS firm; nearly all withdrawn from the market; sales 3,500 bushels. Western at 72c.; asking 73c. at close. RYE dull; one car delivered at $1 25. PEAS dull; sale 1 car, Canada at $1 20 delivered. BARLEY neglected. SEEDS steady with small sales. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES neglected.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40, and 1,000 bushels Common White Canada at $1 60; 1,400 bushels Good do, at $1 70, and 500 bushels Prime do, at $1 80. CORN steady; sales 8,200 bushels No. 1 Indiana, in lots, at 80c. OATS scarce and firm; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 75c. BARLEY inactive. RYE nominal. PEAS nominally $1 18, free. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$25; Shipstuffs, $25@$27, and Middlings, $23@$23 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—To New-York, Rye 8¾c. to New-York; Lumber, to the Hudson, $3 75. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c., and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—3,100 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Peas and 2,380,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—5,700 bushels Wheat and 1,107,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 6.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON Nominal at 25¼c. FLOUR—Very little doing. WHEAT firm; Good to strictly Prime Fall, $1 45@$1 65; Choice to Fancy, $1 75@$1 90; Prime to Choice Spring, in sacks, $1 12@$1 14. CORN firm at 53c.@56c., in bulk; 63c.@66c. for Mixed to White, in sacks. OATS advancing; sales at 44c.@47c. BARLEY dull; Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Spring, $1 65; Choice Minnesota, $2. RYE heavy and unchanged. WHISKY, 90c. MESS PORK quiet at $31; closing heavy. BACON—13c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides. Sugar Cured HAMS, 20c. Lard dull and nominal. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $7@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 6.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR excessively dull and drooping; sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine at $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. $7@$9. Fancy, $10@$12. WHEAT steady; 4,000 bushels Red at $1 65@$1 73; Amber, $1 75@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 50; California, $1 75@$1 80. RYE unchanged. CORN held firmly; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow unchanged Mixed Western, 85c.@88c. OATS firm; Western, 50c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude unchanged; Refined at 33c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 98c.@$1.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT quiet and in light demand. No. 1, $1 40; No. 2, $1 30. CORN irregular; Prime scarce and wanted; sales at 64c.@65c. OATS in moderate demand at 48c.@52c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Fancy Canada, 97½c. TOBACCO firm; sales 112 hhds. at $4@$28. WHISKY firm; sales at 93c., but not freely. MESS PORK—sales at $31. Bulk MEATS held at 12c.@14¼c. with no sales. BACON held firmly at 13¼c.@17c. for Shoulders and Sides; demanand light. LARD held at 18c. for Prime Kettle; 17½c. for prime Steam; small sales of prime Country at @17¼c.@17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¼c.@19c. GOLD, 133¼.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 6.

COTTON—Demand fair and market stiffer; sales 3,300 bales; receipts, 865 bales; exports, none. GOLD, 136¾. EXCHANGE, 14@¾; New-York Sight Drafts, ¼ premium. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 62; Double Extra, $6 87; Treble Extra, $6 37. CORN—White, 76c.; Yellow, 73c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY—Prime, $30. PORK dull at $32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 18¼c.@19c.; Keg, 19¼c.@20c. SUGAR—Common, 9c.@10c.; Prime, 12¼c.@12¾c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 50c.@55c.; Reboiled, 65c.@70c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 6.

PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK quiet at $31 25@$31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. LARD steady at 18c.@18¾c., in tierces. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6@$6 50; Extra, $6 75; Fancy, $8 50. CORN steady at 68c. for Choice, in bulk. OATS steady at 48c. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 40@$1 45. RYE, $1 45@$1 48 for Prime. WHISKY—Highwines firm at 92c.@93c.; Rectified, 90c.@91 20, according to proof. TOBACCO active; sales 198 hhds. at $4 90@$12 75.

TOLEDO, Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; Amber, $1 42¼, on spot; $1 45, buyer, May; White Michigan, regular, $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 80. CORN easier and dull; No. 1, 67½c.; No. 2, 63c.@65c. OATS unchanged. RYE firmer, with small sales of No. 2 at $1 23. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR dull; City Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 15 for No. 1; $1 10 for No. 2. OATS dull at 40¾c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 59c. for No. 2. RYE firm and unchanged. BARLEY quiet;